B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XIV NO 8 — BOMBAY SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1926 — ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK - - - A Glorious Story of Mother—Love;

"SALVAGE"

featuring the lovely adorable Star

PAULINE FREDRICK

One Mother Sacrifices her Child's happiness on the altar of pleasure. Another forsakes wealth, position, name—everything—for a Child's love.

A GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME

THE GREAT EUROPEAN **CLAIRVOYANT** thought-reader and occulist

PROFESSOR AMRAK will display his wonderful Spiritual powers this week.

THE GREATEST CRYSTAL-GAZER EVER COME TO THIS COUNTRY.

He will perform his feats daily this week in the 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.) Shows together with the Picture Drama - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

TO-NIGHT 3-30 ; 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.) In the 3-30 P. M. Show there will be the picture Drama and a 2-Reel Comedy.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.

FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION DRAMA

"DOMESTIC RELATIONS"

6 Parts—featuring the popular pretty star

KATHERINE MACDONALD

The trouble with domestic relations is that often the wife is too domestic. If every man showed his own wife the consideration he accords other wives, there would be no need for a court of Domestic Relations.

THE DRAMA THAT STARTS WHERE OTHERS FINISH!

"DOMESTIC RELATIONS"

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy.

TO-NIGHT : 3-30 ; 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

GRAND SUCCESS. SECOND WEEK. GREAT RUSH.

SHARDA FILM COMPANY'S HISTORICAL MASTERPIECE PICTUR

"SAURASTRA VEER"

With a Novelty in the Film on the American Style.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

DUBASH THEATRE

BEAUTIFUL DANCE BY A BEAUTIFUL NIGHTINGALE.

Same Dance which you were seeing formerly on the SCREEN will be seen by you on the STAGE.

By Special Arrangement with the Film Company.

Avail of the opportunity.

KRISHNA CINEMA, New Charney Road.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
8, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,900,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid upto 30.6.25	30,80,305
Reserve Fund	.....	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amritsar	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Karachi	Cant.
Calcutta	Kasur	Patiala
Delhi	Lahore City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Jhang	Rawalpindi
Feirozepore	(Maghiana).	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyllapur	Sialkot City.
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	41,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances rom Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed hich does not amount to Rs. 3 per half ear.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year r for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened n favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
AND REDUCED.

Subscribed Capital	... Rs.	1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital	... Rs.	59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

BANKING

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane - - - FORT, BOMBAY
Branches :— GIRGAUM MANDVI and POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
ON DAILY BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE.

THE
Guaranteed Option Policy
ISSUED BY THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1897)
IS THE LATEST AND BEST SCHEME
FOR MAKING PROVISION FOR ONE'S OLD AGE & FAMILY
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

Head Office: 214, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Allum, Bharucha & Co., Managers

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

OWING to the Court Mourning, there will be no Conversazione on the opening day. There will be a PRIVATE VIEW of the Exhibition on Thursday, the 14th January from 2 p.m.—7 p.m. All members of the Society are cordially invited.

24788

TO BE LET ON CONTRACTS.

THE following five estates are to be let on contracts on a lease of three years, the tenders for which will be accepted upto 14th January, 1926. The copies of terms and conditions for the above contract can be had from the undermentioned office on payment of a fee of Re. 1.

(1) One property No. 18/30 at Khetwadi Back Road.
(2) One property No. 545/55 Upper Deccan Road.
(3) One property No. 563/69 Upper Deccan Road.
(4) One property No. 79/87 Hujra Mohalla.
(5) One property No. 89/99 Chowki Mohalla.

For any further particulars apply or see personally at the undermentioned Office.

THE MANAGING TRUSTEES,
The Canoo Yakoob Charitable Trusts.
155, Kumbekar Street, No. 3, Bombay.

R2401

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE OFFICE of the MANAGER, LAND AND BUNDERS DEPARTMENT, Bombay Port Trust, will be transferred from Prince's Dock to the PORT TRUST ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES at BALLARD ROAD with effect from Monday the 11th January, 1926.

F. H. TAYLOR,
F.S.I., M.R.S.I.,
Manager, Land & Bunders,
Bombay Port Trust,
Ballard Road, Fort.

C24787

THE HYDERABAD (Deccan) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company on the Mill premises, Hyderabad (Deccan) on SATURDAY, the 9th January, 1926, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1925.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 26th December, 1925, to 9th January, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

RAMANNAH BHOOMIAH AND
VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.

Hyderabad (Dn.),
7th December, 1925.

C24616

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Bhavnagar-Talaja Tramway line will be opened for traffic of all description on and from 7th January, 1926, and the train will be running as under:—

DOWN TRAIN.	UP TRAIN
Bhavnagar Dep. 9-30	Talaja Dep. 14-15
Talaja Arr. 12-45	Bhavnagar Arr. 17-40

Detailed timings can be seen in the Time Table exhibited at Stations.

(Sd.) S. R. IYER,
Traffic Superintendent.
B. S Railway.

C24790

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

FROM THURSDAY, 14th instant, the Services from Museum to the North of the Island will be run as follows:—

No 1 from Museum to Dadar via Kalbadevi.

No. 6 from Museum to Dadar via Girgaum

C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th January, 1926.

24792

THE JAYA SHANKAR MILLS BARSI, LIMITED,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Kirana Bazar, Barsi on MONDAY, the 25th January, 1926, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming the two resolutions, which have been passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Monday, the 28th December 1925, as Special Resolutions.

By order of the Board,
ZADBUKE, PARDESHI & CO.,
Agents.

Barsi, 31st December, 1925.

C24795

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER of this Municipality which is permanently vacant on a salary commencing from Rs. 800 rising by annual increment of Rs. 75 to Rs. 1,250 with motor allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. The selected candidate will be subject to the rules of the Municipality as regards fixity of tenure, travelling allowance and privileges regarding leave and leave allowances. The Municipality has a provident fund scheme, the subscription to which is compulsory. Intending candidates should apply to the President, Ahmedabad Municipality stating their age, nationality, educational qualifications, experience, etc., on or before MONDAY, 18th January, 1926.

(Sd.) VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL,
President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
17-12-25. 24699

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.
(Bombay Branch).

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following two gentlemen are standing as Candidates for "A" Ward at the forthcoming Municipal election:—Mr. J. R. C. BADHAM, Manager, Motor Union Insurance Company, Ltd., and Hr. W. H. HAMMOND, M.A., Principal, Cathedral High School.

J. ADDYMAN,
Vice Chairman.

24758

GWALIOR RACES
1926.

FIRST MEETING.

TUESDAY, 9th February.
THURSDAY, 11th February.
SATURDAY, 13th February.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE 23RD JANUARY.

SECOND MEETING.

TUESDAY, 16th March.
THURSDAY, 18th March.
SATURDAY, 20th March.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE 1ST MARCH.

For Prospectus apply SECRETARY, Gwalior Races, Gwalior.

Telegraphic Address: "GHORDAUR, GWALIOR."

24591

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients WILLIAM GOSSAGE & SONS, LIMITED, that the Power of Attorney bearing date the 21st day of April 1925, executed by John Patrick Cronin on behalf of our clients by way of substitution has been revoked as from the 5th day of January, 1926, in the case of Arthur Ellis one of the two Grantees named in the said Power of Attorney and that every power and authority conferred upon the said Arthur Ellis by the said Power of Attorney in connection with the management of our clients' business in India, Burmah and Ceylon have been revoked and determined as from the said 5th day of January, 1926 as the said Arthur Ellis is no longer in our clients' employ. Our clients therefore hereby disclaim all liability in respect of any act which the said Arthur Ellis may do and or purport to do under colour of the said Power of Attorney.

The said Power of Attorney however so far as it concerns Alan Percy Ferguson, the other Grantee named in the said Power of Attorney is still subsisting and every power and authority conferred thereby upon the said Alan Percy Ferguson are and shall remain in full force as heretofore.

LITTLE & CO.
Attorneys for William Gossage and Sons, Limited.

C24796

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOHANLAL BALUBHAI, MANBHAI BALUBHAI and BHAGWANLAL MANBHAI, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his father and natural guardian the said Manbhai Balubhai, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at second Fofalwadi Lane, in Bhuleshwar in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C Nos. 5270, 5271, 5272, Street Nos. (8) (1), (9) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 36,336, New Nos. 2606, 2666, Old Survey No. 60, New Survey No. 733, admeasuring four hundred and twenty square yards and bounded as follows: East partly by the property of Kasturbai, widow of Dullabh Jugadish, partly by the Fofalwadi Lane, partly by the property of Parshottam Chintaram and another, West property of Vithaldas Ramdas and Trikumdas Ramdas, North property of Tribhowandas Jadhavji, South property of Mrs. Rose Maria Aparence and Kasturbai. It bears Cadastral No. 1669, Bhuleshwar Division.

MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1926.

24798

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits (estate and effects) of SUNDERRAO MAHADEO SAITWADEKAR, of Bombay, Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, residing at 34, H. Mughbhat Cross Lane Bombay No. 4, outside the Fort of Bombay, a Government Pensioner ..... Deceased.

KRISHNARAO SUNDERRAO SAITWADEKAR, of Bombay, Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitant, the son of the deceased above-named, a law student, residing at 34, H. Mughbhat Cross Lane, Bombay No. 4, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 16th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 16th day of December, 1925.

Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C24797

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3392 of 1925.

Messrs. SIMON AND MOTILAL, a firm, carrying on business as Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors at Victoria Terminus, within the Fort of Bombay. ... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) HATIMBHAI GULAMHUSEIN, and (2) KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMEDALLY ABDUL KADER, both of Bombay Borah, Mahomedan Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To,

The Defendants abovenamed,

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is the Concise Statement: viz:—

The Plaintiff's claim from the Defendant's sums of Rs. 4,725 and Rs. 1,186 mentioned in the plaint herein and costs of the suit and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 26th day of January, 1926, at quarter past eleven o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon in person or by Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions, relating to the suit and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1926.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C24792

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALIA CHHATURBHUJ KANJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser at their Office at No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any claim or interest of which no notice shall have been so received, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1769, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 2/158 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3199 and Street No. 9 and which said premises are situate at Vanka Mohalla in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the said Vanka Mohalla, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Hormusji Cowasji Cooper and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Fidaally Hassonally now of Haji Ismail Haji Sharif Badshaw and which premises are in the occupation of the said Valia Chhaturbhuj Kanji and his tenants.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1926.

N. A. GOLWALLA,
For Messrs E'gelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C24791

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE PLANET MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 7th day of January, 1926, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza, the Sitting Judge in Chambers, by Messrs. Shivji Dharamsey Shethia and Company, a creditor of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers' High Court, Bombay, on the 4th day of February, 1926, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned at their office at 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1926.

PURNANAND CLUBWALA & JASUBHAI,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

C24800

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF SHRI BHULESHWAR CLOTH MARKET CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

KASHINATH NARAYAN DALVI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the Liquidator of the above Company, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort. ... Petitioner.

UPON READING the Petition of KASHINATH NARAYAN DALVI, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company and his affidavit, dated the 28th day of November, 1925, and UPON HEARING Messrs. Mohile, Parekh and Ganatra, the attorneys for the Petitioner abovenamed I DO ORDER that the several persons, named in the 3rd Column of the list annexed as Exhibit "C" to the said Petition of Kashinath Narayan Dalvi, dated the 28th day of November, 1925, attend the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court of Bombay on the 28th day of January, 1926, at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon upon the hearing of an application on the part of Kashinath Narayan Dalvi, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company that the said several persons being contributories of the abovenamed Company may be ordered to pay to the said Kashinath Narayan Dalvi as such Liquidator as aforesaid at his office at Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within 8 days of the service upon them respectively of the order to be made herein the several sums of money set opposite to their respective names in the seventh column of the said list being the amounts due from the said several persons in respect of allotment moneys and the several sums of moneys set in the 8th and 9th columns thereof being the amounts due from the said several persons in respect of the 1st and 2nd calls of Rs. 20 each per share made by the said Kashinath Narayan Dalvi as such Liquidator as aforesaid on the 1st day of December, 1924, and the 10th day of July, 1925, respectively and that the said several persons may be ordered to pay the costs of this order the said application and the Order to be made thereon. AND I DO FURTHER ORDER that the said Liquidator Kashinath Narayan Dalvi be and he is hereby given liberty to serve this Summons upon the said several persons by forwarding by registered post to each a copy of the said summons containing at the foot thereof the entry relating to him in the said list certified by the said Liquidator to be a true copy thereof to his respective address mentioned against his name in column 4 of the said list and by publishing this summons once in the "Bombay Chronicle," once in the "Bombay Samachar," and once in the "Indu Prakash" and I DO LASTLY ORDER that this Order be filed on or before the 10th day of December, 1925.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1925.

MIRZA A. A. KHAN
Messrs. MOHILE, PAREKH & GANATRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C24786

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE NEW 6-TON ICE PLANT.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th January, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Sale Rooms, Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd., Bombay, and on account and at the risk of The Niamatrai Daulatrai Ginning Factory of Abohar, the following ice making machinery with accessories comprising an ice plant by The Lightfoot Refrigeration Co., Ltd., of London, to manufacture 6 tons of agitated can ice in 24 hours' continuous running.

The machinery arrived at Karachi in 6 shipments about the following dates, 30th April, 8th, 15th and 16th May, 22nd June, and 5th July, 1925, and is stored there in Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd., godowns, with the exception of 26 drums of calcium chloride which was supplied by Messrs. Brunner Mond and Co., Ltd., and is stored at Lahore.

Lot No. 1.—Ice plant by the Lightfoot Refrigeration Co., Ltd., comprising:—

Double acting ammonia compressor running at 85 R. P. M. ammonia condenser, 12 ton capacity ice tank with refrigerator coils, 120 ice moulds of about 2 cwt. capacity each, agitation pump and gear, all necessary ammonia pipes, valves and fittings and 5 gallons of zerolin oil.

Lot No. 2.—7 tons of calcium chloride supplied by Brunner Mond and Co., Ltd.

Lot No. 3. One 1½in. centrifugal pump with fast and loose pulleys by Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd.

Lot No. 4.—One single girder overhead travelling crane 14 feet span with worm gear pulley block to lift 6 cwts.

The above goods consisting of 114 packages, will be sold in one lot or in 4 lots as defined above.

Detailed specifications may be seen at the office of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods must be removed within 28 days.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123.
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESSMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY IN BUSINESS LOCALITY SITUATE AT FORT STREET, FRERE ROAD, NEAR ALEXANDRA DOCK RED GATE, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWSJEE & CO., will under instructions of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for Salemahomed Elias, the Receiver appointed by consent Order, dated the 9th day of March, 1925, made in the High Court Suit No. 3622 of 1925, (Majid Abdul Razak and another vs. Abdul Hamid Suleman Abdul Wahed and others) and pursuant to the power of sale given to the said Receiver by another consent Order dated 16th day of April, 1925, made in the said suit sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 15th day of January, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Fort Street on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, belonging to the said Trustees in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 480 1/9th square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under New Survey No. 8480, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1187 of the Fort Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2839 (1A) and Street No. 20A bearing Rent Roll No. 889 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay now in the occupation of Hirabai widow of Bomanji Ratanji Shroff, on or towards the West by land belonging to the said Trustees and now in the occupation of Dossabhoy Framji Dubash on or towards the North by land of the Trustees and beyond that by the Alexandra Dock Wall and on or towards the South by Fort Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor and are comprised in the Indenture of lease, dated the 16th day of November, 1920.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MAHOMED ALI and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

N. B.—The said premises are open for inspection. The property may be sold by private offer before the day of auction, and the offers may be received at the office of Messrs. Mahomed Alji and Co., or at the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LAMINGTON ROAD, BALARAM STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees-in-possession, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Bai Ladoobai Balkrishna Pedneker, and Harischandra Baburao Pedneker and by virtue of the power of sale given to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 23rd December, 1922, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th January, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land, admeasuring 289.44 square yards or thereabouts known as Plots No. 10-11, on the plan of Bai Hamabai J. K. Mehta and Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, of their Chuna Bhathi Estate, lying and being on a feet road off Foras Road, Grant Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, forming part of a larger piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 13532, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13955 and New Survey No. 6984 and Cadastral Survey No. 152 together with the messuages, tenement and hereditaments standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 4448 (1) and E 2718 and Street No. 3 (in the deeds stated as Ward Nos. 4434, 4435 and 7 and 4448 and Street No. 1-2-3 and 3), all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hareshwar Mahadeo Pandit, on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Framjee Bharucha, on or towards the West by the public road called, and on or towards the East by the property of Khatizabai Chhotani and Hazarbai Chhotani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jamsetjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees in possession, at their Office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE

BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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PER WORD

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for posts of Clerks, Stenographers, Secretaries, Accounts Clerks. Apply The INDIA PUBLICITY BUREAU, Delhi.
A R2428

WANTED—STUDENTS to learn Pitman's SHORTHAND and TOUCH TYPEWRITING under expert supervision. Moderate fees. CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
A R2409

WANTED—As INSTRUCTORS one B.E., two OVERSEERS for Drawing and Survey on Rs. 125 to 150, 60 and 60 p.m. respectively. Apply to RAM LAL, Esq., B.A., S.A.V., Manager, Civil Engineering College, Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R2429

REQUIRED a GRADUATE CLERK with knowledge of Correspondence and Commercial Law for out-station; board and lodging free. Apply with terms Box No. 1161, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2419

WANTED—A JAIN GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE as a Superintendent and ENGLISH TEACHER for a Jain Boarding. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1154, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2399

WANTED—Intelligent, capable and enterprising YOUNG MEN, for selecting jobs according to their natural liking and capacity. PROF I. B. MEHTA'S (Experienced Palmist and Occulist) astounding revelation based on scientific research have profitted, hundreds of people on the unemployment list. Consult him personally. Address: House No. 467, above New Persian Grant Restaurant, Grant Road Tram Terminus, Bombay.
A

WANTED FOR A GROUP OF FOUR SPINNING MILLS—(1) An ENERGETIC SUPERINTENDENT with a thorough knowledge of Carding and Mule Spinning. Pay Rs. 750 per month. (2) FOUR SPINNING MASTERS with a thorough knowledge of Mule Spinning and Carding, on a pay of Rs. 400 to 500 according to the size of the Mill for which he is selected. (3) ONE CARDING MASTER, on a pay of Rs. 450 per month, with a thorough knowledge of Carding. Each of the above Officers can, in addition to the above mentioned Standing Salary, earn every month an amount equal to that Salary, such remuneration being based on (a) Average Daily Production, (b) Decreased percentage of Waste, (c) Decreased Cost of Production and (d) Quality of Yarn. Average quality of cotton used is Fully Good Bengal. Free quasi-furnished quarters will be provided. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials. Applicants must be prepared to join duty not later than 31st January, 1926. Applications should reach The MANAGING AGENT OF THE AGRA UNITED MILLS, LD., Agra, not later than 15th January, 1926.
A 24713

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced OPTICIAN for old established Bazar Firm. Good pay for right man. Box No. 1162, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2421

WANTED—A READER for two hours daily. Write stating qualifications, convenient hours, minimum salary to Box No. 1156, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2406

WANTED—MATRIC and GUJARATI CLERKS, knowing Type-writing, Gujarati, English correspondence and having experience of Limited Co's Work. Apply with one anna stamp to Box No. 1159 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R2412

WANTED soon for re-organising Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in the Deccan, a MANAGER, an Engineer, Spinning Master and a Weaving Master. Only candidates, having first-hand knowledge and large practical experience may apply at once with Testimonials. Box No. 1164, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2431

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET at Santa Cruz, Ghodbunder Road, next to the Public Dispensary and five minutes' walk from the Station, the GROUND and FIRST FLOOR of a large and commodious bungalow, each Floor containing five large Bed-rooms with Baths (floor Bed-rooms have galleries besides) very large Drawing Hall with broad Verandah, Kitchen, Store and Dining Room. Extra Motor Garage. Apply to JHAVERI REVASHANKER JUGJIVAN, near Khara Kuva, Jhaveri Bazar.
C 24778

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH for young, healthy educated Hanfi Muslim boy (Businessman) of a respectable family. Has a wife already without male issue. Possesses a handsome fortune and an estate in Bombay. The girl must be handsome, educated, refined and well versed in household affairs. No caste distinction. Strict secrecy will be observed. Please write with full particulars to:—Box No. 1163, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2425

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL DEFENCE, those interested in the subject should read "ADVANCE INDIA" to be had of all Book-sellers at As. 4 per copy.
I. R2407

BIRTH CONTROL.—By Marie Stopes, President of the Society for Constructive Birth Control and Racial Progress, London, the world-renowned authority on Birth Control. Five annas. Post Free. Amount in advance.—SHENOY BROTHERS, Book-sellers, Mangalore, South Kanara.
L R2274

PHOTOGRAPHY.

T. HIRJI PHOTO STUDIO, 192, Hornby Road, above Taraporevala, Bookseller, Bombay. Bromide ¼ doz. Locket size Re. 1, Passport Re. 1-4, Quarter (4¼ by 3¼) Re. 1-8, Cabinet (6½ by 4½) Rs. 3, full (8½ by 6½) Rs. 5, Post Card one doz. Rs. 4. Photos taken in your own compound and in any part of Bombay. Enlargement completed 15 by 12 Rs. 5, 23 by 17 Rs. 7, Studio open daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., including Sunday and Holidays.
Ph

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Wodeve St., Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

TYPEWRITING SHORTHAND taught for Rs. 20 under 27 years' expert. Apply Mr. KOTWAL, Sultan Munzil, Chandanwadi.
M R2422

GOOD ENGLISH—Learn it by correspondence. Particulars from Post Box 20, Poona.
M R2418

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

T. R. LEES, LTD., ENGLAND, (Established 1852). Manufacturers of High-class Machinery, Steam Engines, Cross Compound, Tendum Compound, Single Cylinders, Vertical and Horizontal, Wood working Machinery, Circular Saw Benches, Band Sawings, Log Saw Frames, Planing, etc. 8" x 13" x 16" and 11" x 19" x 20" Engines, etc. in stock. Sole Agents, M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
K

ICE-MACHINES—B. M. KATPITIA Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies simple and reliable ICE MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R2330

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Four (Four Bank key-board) New	225
Corona Improved Model with case	195
L.C. Smith Rs. 95. Brief Size	110
Woodstock fiscap. like new	100
Oliver No. 9 Brief slightly-used	170
Hammond Multi. 85, Fox Standard	100

Rebuilt Typewriters; Remingtons No. 10 and all and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices.

Ribbons, Carbon and typewriter papers. Repairs to all Makes.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible. Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N W8

TYPEWRITER PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY REDUCED—Write or call for Price List. Oliver No. 5, Rs. 80; 9, Rs. 125. Remingtons 10 and 11, Rs. 110 upwards. Also Corona 3, Latest Improved Model, and Corona 4 (Four Bank Keyboard). American Factory Rebuilt as New Remington Visible Typewriters at Second-hand Prices. Do investigate. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 319, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

TO SELL—Photographic Electric fitting or let the same room and other Offices rooms in Chotalal-Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road. Ask LAKHMIDAS LALJEE, Receiver, c/o Damodar Anandjee, Fort, New Modikhana. Tele. No. 25846.
N R 2296

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE-HONEY, Dry Chillies 20/-, Garli Dhania 10/- 3,200 tolas each. TH GENERAL STORES, Kotah (Rajputana).
T R2427

START PRIVATE BUSINESS as Europe's "MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS" without capital under Expert Guidance al by Post. Moderate fees. Write Post Office Box 452, Bombay.
T R2411

FOR CHROME GIN WASHERS—Full, Sectional, Composite and Chrome Laces apply for samples and prices:—THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD., Post Box 403, Bombay.
N 24584

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost, to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

SAFE, Sure and Guaranteed Cure for Leucoderma, Patches, Spots, Marks, etc., in four weeks. Patients willing to be treated by Post, are requested to write. Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc., free under cover. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.
P R2432A.

WHY PASS sleepless nights, when ASTHMA is cured in a day. Per phial Rs. 10. Dr. DAS, Rauna, Dacca.
P R2416

CONSTIPATION if you would avoid. Keep your color sweet and clean by J. B. L. CASCADE, the word's greatest drugless remedy, thousands have been benefitted—now sold at Rs. 45. Send for Health and Strength Catalogue cost 8 as. (Postage Extra) MADON'S HEALTH DEPOT, 249, Hornby Road.
P R2430

PROF. K. N. BHANU, the renowned Palmist and Astrologer Poona City, predicts precisely by RAMAL (Persian Science) any five important events in Life for Rs. TWO only. Furnish correct Question-Time. Annual Life-Reading (Detailed) Rs. Five; (General) Rs. Three; Whole Life-Reading Rs Ten. Highest credentials. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Miss Edith Freedom from BHUSAWAL declares:—Your PREDICTION, regarding my friend proved amazingly accurate.
P R2394

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment." A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO
180, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, Receiver in Suit No. 1136 of 1925 (Hatimbhai v Hassanbhai),

One Tin-cutting machine.

On account of the Underwriters:—

One lot Pomade Vaseline, (blue and red seal).

By order of the office concerned.

6 cases Stafford's Ink and gum bottles with tubes.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Bubble," near Palli Hill, next to St. Anne's Chapel, Bandra, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass, crockery, and platedware, telescopic dining table, (for 10 persons) arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dinner wagons, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite fancy cabinets, table ornaments, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, low chairs, hat stands, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, ice-box, phono graph, meat safes, cupboards, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of M. Easterbrook Esquire of Messrs. Heatley and Gresham Ltd. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

WESLEY BARRY
IN
'HEROES OF THE STREET'

See Wesley and forget dull care; an evening with this lovable lad makes Old Man Gloom take to the tall woods and lose his way there; takes you in whatever mood you happen to be and gives you a wonderful time. Some acters appeal to a special class—Wesley Barry is liked by young and old, men and women, those who are sentimental and those more blase. He's entitled to be called "The Little Prince of Entertainers."

"FELIX TRIES TO REST"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
The World's News in Pictures Longer, More Interesting

All This Week
AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P.M.
MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4 P.M.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.
3rd WEEK! Eps. 8, 9, 10 and 11.
of the Pathe Thrilling Serial.
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
Starring
CHARLES HUTCHISON
"Marlows" pretended affection for "Ann" provides an opportunity for "Hutch" to take the Scarf.
Also ONE REEL COMEDY
BEFORE AND AFTER
featuring—CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

GRAND SUCCESS
SECOND WEEK GREAT RUSH.
THE SHARDA FILM CO'S
Historical Masterpiece Picture
SAURASTRA VEER
With a Novelty in the Film on the American Style
BEAUTIFUL DANCE
By a Beautiful Nightingale
By Special Arrangement with the Film Co.
Same Dance which you were seeing formerly on the screen, will be seen by you on the stage.
Avail of the Opportunity,
Time and Rates as Usual
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the
MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR.
BARODA STATE
GANDHARV
NATAK MANDALI
Baliwala Grand Theatre,
TARDEO, GRANT ROAD
SATURDAY, 9th Jan. 1926 at 8-30 P. M.
VIDYA-HARAN
SUNDAY, 10th Jan. 1926 at 3 P. M
SWAYAMWAR
RATES AS USUAL and BOOKING in morning from 8 to 11 and Evening from 3 to 8 at the THEATRE.
MANAGER.

Who is this??
!! DAKOO !!
Who exposes the Minister and his wife—their Treacherous doings—Better witness—
Royal Art Studio's
Super Production
of American Style
"Naharsinh Dakoo"
Dash riding like welknown American Star.
TO-DAY—THIS WEEK—SEE
AT
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
Kohinoor's Social Picture
CINEMA - - - - - - QUEEN
Daily Four Shows at 4-30, 6-45, 9-15 and 11-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS
On SAT., SUN., AMAS and Bank Holidays at 2-30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE PROPERTIES AT CHIN-CHAVLI, GOREGAON PAHADI & MALAD.

By the order of B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri (Insolvent) and with the consent of the Mortgagee Mr. Gulabchand Magniram and in pursuance of the Order of the Insolvency Court dated the 11th Nov. 1925, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the said Mortgagee in the properties described in lot Nos. 1 and 2 on Sunday the 10th January, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Goregaon and in the property described in lot No. 3 on Sunday, the 17th January, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Malad.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 10TH JANUARY, 1926, AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.) AT GOREGAON.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Khoti Tenure situate and lying and being in the village of Chinchavli Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District Registration, Sub-district of Bandra admeasuring 6475 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Entry No. 78 Survey No. 52 and Pot No. 1. Area one Acre and thirteen and a half gunthas Assessment Rupees 9 and annas three which is bounded on the East by the Garden of Luxman Ganesh Mestry on the West mostly by the Ghodbunder Road and partly by the land bearing Survey No. 52 Pot No. 2 and beyond that by the Ghodbunder Road, on the North by the Garden of Janardan Gopal and on the South by the fence and the garden of Luxman Ganesh Mestry.

LOT NO. 2.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 10TH JANUARY, 1926, AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.) AT GOREGAON.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Khoti Tenure situate at Chinchavli Taluka South Salsette Bombay Suburban District in the books of the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and entered in the Books of the Khot and in the Record of Rights of Chinchavli under entry Nos. 56C-5D, 57C-5D and 58C-5D, Survey Nos. 40, 41 and 52, Pot Nos. 1, 1 and 1 and containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 15¾ gunthas and the assessment whereof is Rs. 20-3, and which all piece is known by the name of "Shet Ganga Chol No. 16."

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Khoti Tenure situate at Goregaum Pahadi Taluka South Salsette of Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and entered in the books of the Khot of Goregaum Pahadi and in the Record of Right of that village under Entry No. 19D, Survey Nos. 50 and 50, Pot Nos. 1 and 1, and containing by admeasurement 31 1/2 gunthas and the assessment whereof is Rs. 3-10-0.

The above two pieces of land from one big plot admeasuring 20,237 1/4 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the West by the Gardens of Raghunath Bhau and Luxman Mestry and by the Tanki Bag belonging to Janmayjay Chubbildas and others on the East by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Compound, on the North by the said Bag of Janmayjay Chhabildas and others and on the South by the Garden of Raghunath Bhau.

NOT NO. 3.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 17TH JANUARY, 1926, AT 4.30 P.M. (S. T.) AT MALAD.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Khoti Tenure situate lying and being at Malad Taluka South Salsette Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra admeasuring 18,756 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 132 (as per Survey made of the village in the year 1880 but not introduced in the village) assessment Rs. 24.11-3 and which is bounded on the East partly by the boundaries of the villages of Kurar and Pahadi and partly by the land of Natheo Luxman on the West partly by the property of Kisanlal Ratanlal Daphatary partly by the property of Ganpatrao Shankar Vagle and partly by the Property of Moreshwar Vinayak, on the North by the boundary of the village of Kurar and on the South by the property of Abdul Hamid Habibbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Creado and Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERIES FOR MANUFACTURING STEEL TRUNKS, DRUMS, KEGS, BUCKETS, TINS, ETC., OF THE PIONEER INDIAN PAINT AND OIL WORKS, LTD., (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

By order of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Liquidators for the Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works, Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises of the above Company below Byculla Bridge, opposite Police Station, Love Lane, the following:—

One Double Case Stove 6ft. x 6ft. x 6ft., two Turn Up or Wiring Machines, Folding Machine with parallel sides, Angle Bending Machine, Squaring Press 30", 36"

AUCTION SALES

Treadle Gillotine fitted with Spiral Springs with side and top tables, Square Press 36" with Square Spare Parts for working same as folding machine lever, Small Dye Press for stamping trunk handles, etc., Large Dye Press, for stamping tops and bottoms of Drums, Kegs, Buckets, etc., with Spare Dyes, Circular Cutters; Punching Machine., 3 Circular Folding Machines for Drums, Buckets, Kegs and tins, Bending Rollers fitted with Steel Rollers, Tinsman's Groover for rapidly and neatly closing or grooving the side seams of Tin Cylinders and the like, set of Tinsman's Mallets, Soldering, Irons, etc., etc., and one Lathe Machine.

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All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
9 Jan.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,220
16 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,657
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,080
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..	..	10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..	..	15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,000
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
12th Jan.	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
31st ,,	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
1st Apl,	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
9th Jan.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
11th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
13th ,,	BANBURA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
15th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karach.
20th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

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Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

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NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE
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during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

'Allenburys'

Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Mrs. .....

.....
will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Post this Coupon To-day

Sciatica ?—
here's instant relief

No painful rubbing—no waiting—just lay on gently a little Sloan's Liniment. Instantly you notice an amazing difference, and as Sloan's penetrates it quickly brings relief and kills the pain.

For more than 40 years Sloan's has brought relief and comfort to thousands of victims of Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, many of whom had almost given up hope of relief.

Get a bottle to-day. See for yourself how quickly Sloan's acts and keep it handy as your protection from pain.

"UNABLE TO WALK WITHOUT ASSISTANCE NOW PERFECTLY CURED."

Mr. J. McKenna, St. Patrick's House, Kilmainham, Dublin, writes:—"I was very bad with Sciatica in my hips and legs and not able to walk without assistance. I am now perfectly cured through taking a friends advice who told me to get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment. I am now over 70 years of age and advise everyone troubled with Rheumatism and Sciatica to try Sloan's Liniment."

Sloan's
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No rubbing—apply lightly for quick relief from pain of

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS, SPRAINS, STRAINS, CRAMP, BACKACHE, STIFFNESS

Sold by all chemists and bazars.

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BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate advance in New York and a slight change in Liverpool as compared with last week. Early the market advanced on short covering. In the middle of the week the values gave way on some long liquidation. At the close the market was steady.

The American market has continued to run on the same lines as past week and values remain steady without any appreciable alteration. Business has, if anything, been still more scarce and the fluctuations have been on a limited scale. The danger from the "Bull" point of view is that, generally speaking, sentiment is distinctly in favour of the buying side, and there is a tendency in practically all quarters to be a little long, with the idea that at existing levels there cannot be much danger in doing so, and that in any event the loss could only be of a very small nature. This feeling is certainly prevalent on the American Exchanges, and though we do not think there is any particularly large "Bull" interest, most are a little that way.

A further instalment of the ginning returns will be published in America in the 9th instant. So far there have been no indications from private authorities what this may be, but we shall be extremely surprised if it does not entirely do away with any belief in the Government estimate of the yield.

Those with "bullish" views push aside the fact of the supply and practically assert that whatever this may be, it is discounted, and that the only factor to be considered is consumption. Whilst we recognise that there is a fair amount of truth in this, it is certainly unwise to ignore the supply question, and it must be remembered that we are approaching the time when outside growths will begin to play their part and will find their way in increasing quantities and thus swell supplies to spinners, as well as adding to the volume of contracts by hedges that will be necessary.

Reports from Manchester are still very cheerful reading, and it appears that the New Year has made an encouraging start. A healthy state of affairs prevails and the present action of the market must be about the best thing that could be in existence for the welfare and benefit of the legitimate trade.

On the whole, we do not see anything very attractive either way at the moment. For those who are content with small profits, sales on strong markets and purchases on weak will probably be the best policy to pursue, but for those whose ideas are for bigger profits we would suggest beginning buying next crop options, say in the neighbourhood of 10d. in Liperpool, being prepared to make further purchases on lower levels, as these will prove distinctly profitable some time during the planting and growing period of the coming growth, especially in view of the fact that the low prices ruling this season as a result of the exceptionally large crop will almost certainly tend to reduce estimates for sowings for the next crop.

As regards the situation of the local market we are led to believe that the urgent requirements of shippers are likely to maintain prices until the end of the current month, but the course of prices thereafter will hang very largely upon developments in the Home markets. For the present we recommend our friends to take advantage of any weak sessions in order to operate on the "Bull" side.

There has been a brisk demand during the week for actual cotton and for really high grade descriptions very full prices are being paid by Exporters and Shippers.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week	this week
New York January	19.65	20.08+43
New York March	19.52	19.92+40
New York May	19.12	19.48+36
New York July	18.75	18.90+15
New York October	18.11	18.12+1
Liverpool January	10.07	10.09+2
Liverpool March	10.07	10.13+6
Liverpool May	10.07	10.12+5
Liverpool July	10.01	10.05+4
Liverpool October	9.74	9.73—1

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 369 and gradually eased to Rs. 362 on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling. From this level the prices recovered to Rs. 366½ on Shroffs buying. But the market again declined to Rs. 356½ on Commission Houses, Exporters and Shroffs selling and after some fluctuations closed on the 7th instant at Rs. 364½ steady on Exporters buying.

Fine Oomra January opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 351 and advanced to Rs. 356 on Commission Houses buying. At about this level one Japanese firm and Shroffs were sellers which caused the values to give way to Rs. 349½. On general buying the market improved Rs. 354 but again eased to Rs. 340½ on Exporters and Shroffs selling and after some fluctuations closed on the 7th instant at Rs. 351. Whilst Oomra March opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 344 and advanced to Rs. 347½ on buying by Shroffs. From this lepel the prices gradually declined to Rs. 339 on selling by a Japanese House and Shroffs, but again recovered to Rs. 346 on Commission Houses buying. At about this level Exporters and Commission Houses sold and the market further eased to Rs 331½ and closed at Rs. 341 on the 7th instant. F. G. Bengal January opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 295 and closed on the 7th instant at Rs. 289 the highest being Rs. 295 and the lowest Rs. 280, whilst March opened at Rs. 298 and closed at Rs. 293 the highest being Rs. 298 and the lowest Rs. 285.

PIECE-GOODS

There has not been any activity in the Cloth Market during the past week. The demand has been dragging and buyers seem to be adopting a waiting policy until prices are stabilised. It is argued that the rates of American Cotton being cheaper than for nearly four years back, values of piece-goods should decline to that extent. But the quality of cotton this season is rather poor and only limited quantities of the higher grades are expected to be available. Besides, the output of all cotton cloth in is estimated at the present time to be about 85 per cent: of the full capacity of the machinery and the amount wages are 90 per cent. higher than in July 1914. China, the second best market of Lancashire is showing signs of awakening and the auction sales in Shanghai, which have been suspended for some considerable time, are expected to be restarted about the middle or the end of this month. The fact is that merchants are rather nervous as to committing themselves to transactions of weight owing to recent purchases having turned out unsatisfactory, and as the goods have been bought at higher prices, losses will have to be incurred on the transactions.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have been nominally steady, and there is no improvement in the demand. Grey Drills and Jaconets have been neglected. White Shirtings have been easier. Fine qualities of Holland make have dropped down in values. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls have further declined in price by two annas per piece; as also the 38 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls worth over Rs. 7 per piece. 44 inches by 20 yards White Mulls selling at Rs. 7-4 per piece have been scarce. Forward goods can be had at a reduction of Rs. 1-15 per piece, but the shipment time is out of season There is some scarcity in 50 and 54 inches by 20 yards White Mulls of the values of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per piece 27 inches by 18 yards ranges of Nainsooks have declined in values by two annas per piece. Merchants had bought these goods in a lot of 100 Packages at Rs. 2-10-6 ex. godown for the lowest quality, and it is reported that further 170 Packages have been purchased from the importing firm from ready goods at six annas per piece less. Other lots amounting to about 300 Packages of Thick quality White Mulls ranging in values from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per piece have also been sold by the importing firm to merchants in the bazaar.

The Manchester Market has been steady, very little business has been offered from Bombay at the moment. At the meeting of over one hundred representatives of the re-capitalised cotton spinning companies of Manchester, a resolution was passed affirming the necessity of concerted short-time in the American section and urging all mills whole-heartedly to support the recommendations of the short-time committee, with a view to improve trade.

Local Mill Cloths have been easier in tone, there being a decline of half an anna per lb. in retail prices, owing to the demand being unsatisfactory and the fluctuations in cotton prices being disconcerting to trade. The only sale reported to have been made by the Mill during the week is a lot of 500 Bales Calendered Shirtings of Swan and Finlay Mills at Rs. 1-1-6 per lb. The Khatao Makanji Mills, the Emperor Edward Mills and another Mill are reported to have given notices to their operatives that the Mills will be closed from 1st February next, owing to the depression in trade. Over production is at the root of all this trouble. The total production of cloth in the cotton mills in India in October last, in spite of the strike in Bombay, showed an increase from 156 million yards in October 1924 to 164 million yards. The total production for the seven months ending October was 1,151 million yards as against 1,118 million yards in the corresponding period of 1924. Shirtings and Longcloths increased from 202 million yards to 306 million yards, Dhooties from 266 to 295 million yards Khadi also shows an increase from 48 to 50 million yards. The production of coloured goods, however, has shown a decrease of 20 million yards.

The quotations for the leading shops of Grey and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Farl No. 200039	36	3 1/4/38	11	0	0
„ 100,000	45	„	13	0	0
„ No. 33,000	45	„	10	8	0
„ No. 2800	37	„	9	0	0
„ No. 4545	38	38	11	0	0
„ No. 15000	44	38	11	0	0
„ No. 16000		„	11	8	0
„ No. 17000		„	12	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	„	11	0	0
„ No. 2750	45	„	13	0	0
Dewhursts BBB	38	38 1-2	18	0	0
„ BB	38	38 1-2	16	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38	38 1-2	15	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39	37 1/2/38	11	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	39	„	11	0	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51	38	16	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29	40 Net	19	8	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425,26		40	..		

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45	22	6	8	0
„ No. 18	40	22	5	14	0
„ No. 138	40	22	5	4	0
„ No. 636	44	22	5	13	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepmann's No.1500	32	42	22	4	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36	40	25	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33	40	17	8	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41	19	7	10	0
„ No. 60	46	19	8	6	0
„ No. 600	51	19	9	2	0
„ No. 6000	56	19	10	10	0
„ No. 88	58	20	6	14	0
„ No. 1270	27	18	3	4	0
„ No. 166	39	20	7	4	0
„ No. 818	39	20	7	6	0
„ No. 1440	36	20	4	12	0
„ No. 1703	52	20 Net	15	0	0
„ No. 224	44	20	7	4	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27	18	3	4	0
„ No. 119	37	18	4	0	0
„ No. 229	42	18	4	8	0
„ No. 339	47	18	5	0	0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53	18	Avg.		—	
„ No. 95	58	20	6	10	0
„ No. 66999	40	8	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	40	18	6	0	0
„ No. 775	40	18	6	0	0
„ No. 875	45	18	6	8	0
„ No. 975	50	18	7	0	0
„ No. 615	50	18	7	0	0
Graham's Balloon	58	20	6	12	0
Flemings No. 8080	26	18	3	0	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27	18	4	0	0
„ No. 61-81	—	„	3	12	0
„ No. 1850	..	„	2	12	0
„ No. 1900	..	„	2	14	0
„ No. 2600	..	„	3	0	0
„ No. 21021	..	„	3	2	0
„ No. 39620 T B.	38	22	5	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28	18	4	6	0
„ No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	38	18	7	6	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34	18	4	12	0
„ No. 50000	..	„	5	4	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			5	12	0
Lyon's No.4545-5656 6767	26	18	3	10	0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38	22	—		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	26	18	3	10	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"			3	10	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	38	38	Net 10	5	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36	40	„ 16	12	0
„ 5151 „	44	38	„ 12	8	0
„ 4141 „	44	38	„ 10	12	0
„ 5544 „	44	38	„ 10	12	0
„ 3300 „	44	38	„ 16	8	0
"C" Sheetings	30	36 Ex. Bond	9	8	0
"G" Dragons	30	36 Ex. Bond	9	8	0
'Elephant" Drills	29	40	„ 16	8	0
'Duck" Drills	26	40	„ 14	14	0

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Since our last the yarn market does not show any important change and the prices have remained more or less unchanged except in the case of Japanese yarns where prices have gone up to the extent of ¼ of an anna per lb. In Indian yarns the feeling has been rather easy due to the absence of the improvement in demand and poor reports from all up-country markets. The offtake in the market is much restricted and dealers do not feel inclined to purchase on any satisfactory scale. Although cotton prices have remained steady with no prospects of much decline Dealers have not made any purchases in as much as the inquiries from all the consuming centres are still very discouraging.

English Yarns.—There is no change to report. Manchester prices are slightly firm but buyers on this side are offering prices about 10 per cent. lower and hence no business of importance has been possible.

Japanese Yarns.—There is a good turnover during the week under review and the prices have advanced somewhat further in all counts. There has been large inquiries in Mercerised yarns as well as in 2/42s. and prices have advanced by about ½ an anna per lb. in these yarns. Advices from Japan are very steady and although no forward business of importance has been done, if cotton remains steady, dealers will be inclined to place offers at higher rates with the Japanese Import Houses in as much as buyers find it very easy to sell Japanese yarns whenever they want to do so. Sampin has remained steady and Exchange is unchanged.

Indian Yarns.—There is no life in these yarns as yet and inspite of curtailed productions in the Bombay Mills there is no shortage in evidence and no improvement in demand is yet found. It is natural therefore that some of the weak mills are inclined to sell their stocks at rates which are very low and this gives a heavy blow to some of the best quality yarns which ought to sell at higher rates but do not find the buyers. Demand is still very slack and all the important consuming centres send reports which are very poor. It is also reported that up-country mills have been selling yarns at rates which are very low and the Bombay mills yarns are not able to compete with these yarns at the present level of prices.

Cotton remains steady at or about the present level and we believe things will be settled within due course and some improvement in demand will not be very long.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

MONEY.

There has been a better demand for funds at the opening of the year with call money passing at about 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent. Banks are borrowing for 2 to 3 months fixed at about 4½ per cent., six months at 5½ per cent. and twelve months at 5 per cent.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as at 25th December, 1925, shows a further decline of Rs. 126.66 lakhs in the Cash balance and the most recent statement dated the 1st January, 1926, shows that Government have inflated the currency against sterling securities to the extent of an additional Rs. 2 crores. The Cash balance in the latter statement shows an increase of Rs. 73.74 lakhs to Rs. 17,55,70,000 probably due to the requirements of year-end. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 20.57—a decrease over last week of .25 per cent. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 154.02 lakhs, Rs. 140.26 lakhs and Rs. 83.57 lakhs respectively. A corresponding rise in other deposits by Rs. 4.16 crores to Rs. 77.61 crores is due to the recent sales of sterling to Government. Government deposits are up by Rs. 12.52 lakhs to Rs. 5.50 crores. The Bank rate continues unchanged at 6 per cent.

Prices in gilt-edged securities have been generally firm under the lead of 3½ per cent. Paper which improved from Rs. 69/4 to Rs. 69/12, but reacted slightly and closes at Rs. 69/10. 5 per cent. Loans 1933 and 1945-55, show a notable rise of 5 to 6 annas to Rs. 100/4. 5½ per cent. Bonds 1928 are quoted at Rs. 105/9. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, are placed at Rs. 100/10 and Rs. 101/9, 1930 at Rs. 103/14 and 1932 at Rs. 105/4. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is unchanged at Rs. 109.

The Currency figures as at 31st December, 1925, show an increase of Rs. 2 crores in sterling securities and Rs. 153.25 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 191.76 crores. Silver coins have declined by Rs. 50.51 lakhs to Rs. 76.06 crores. Gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores, while silver under coinage has increased by Rs. 3.76 lakhs. The metallic reserve ratio is 55.69 as against 55.78 a week ago.

According to cable report just received the New York Federal Reserve Bank Rate has been raised from 3½ to 4 per cent effective to-day. This action on the part of the New York Bank has been expected as the Federal Reserve Bank rates in most other districts have been fixed at 4 per cent. for some time and it is undoubtedly the aim of the New York authorities to curb the prevalent speculative fever.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has been steady, but unchanged throughout the period under report with sellers up to end of February at 4s. 6.5/32d. and buyers at 4s. 6.3/16d. Only a few bills were showing here and in Calcutta and the recent reported sale of sterling to Government was due to money conditions. It is reported that a fair amount of T. T. was placed for December 1926 at 1s. 6-1/8d., the principal buyers being bullion dealers. Forward rates are unchanged at the level reported last week.

The dollar sterling quotation has declined by 1/8 to dollars 4.85.1/8. French francs have recovered from 130.25 to 125.90. Belgian francs and the Italian lira are unchanged at 107 and 120 respectively.

GOLD.

This being the settlement week, the gold market continued dull and featureless with a premium on forward due to the present lack of up-country demand. The steel after providing for the settlement off-take has declined to about 7 lakhs tolas and the daily off-take averages some 30,000 tolas. The official price of gold in London is unchanged at 84s. 11½d. and the market price is 84s. 10½d. The price of sovereigns is Rs. 13.4-9 for ready and Rs. 13-5-0 for forward. The highest and lowest rates in our market have been Rs. 21.2.3 and Rs 21-1-9 for ready and 31st December 1925 settlement, Rs. 21-3-6 and Rs. 21-2-6 for 29th January settlement and Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 21-3-6 for 1st March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £43,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £102,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs 8,21,242 in bar and coin. It is reported that £785,000 gold and £255,000 sovereigns have been shipped from Durban on the 5th instant. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £32,000.

SILVER.

This has been a fairly active market with some fluctuations due to the current settlement. The difference between naar and forward has widened to as much as eleven annas per 100 tolas due to the over-sold position of the bazar. Prices will probably be sustained until after the January settlement is over, but the trend of the market will be guided more or less by advices from China and London. The rate for T. T. on London in Shanghai is lower by 1/8d. and is last quoted at 3s. 1-3/8d. The daily off-take has increase to an average of some 270 bars due to the settlement and the stock is estimated at about 3,000 bars. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 31-13/16d. and 31 11/16d. for ready and 31-3/4d. and 31 5/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 72-2 and Rs. 71-8 for ready and 4th January settlement and Rs. 71-6 and Rs. 71-1 for 3rd February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £125,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of this week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £292,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1,108 bars and Rs 1,22,381 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £375,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for three days during the period under report. The market opened strong after the holidays with a fair amount of carry forward business passing. Prices of cotton mill shares on the whole improved and the tone of the market at the close was healthy. Following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs 852/8.865-863/12; Century Rs. 416/4 423/12.418/12; Central India Rs. 461/4 471/4; Crescent Rs. 196/4.206/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 831/4-847/8.821/4; New Great Rs. 296/4-315; Pearls Rs. 465.482/8; Simplex Rs. 155-158/12-153/12 and Swadeshi Rs 445-452/8.

The miscellaneous section also shows some improvement. Andhra Valleys improved from Rs. 530 to Rs. 550, and Tata Hydros from Rs. 898/12 to Rs. 935. Alcocks are unchanged at Rs. 140. Tata Iron Ordys. and Defds. are quoted at Rs. 17 and Rs. 50/10. Bombay Trams are steady at Rs. 103/12, Bundi Cement is quoted at Rs. 10/8, Katni Ordys. at Rs. 51/4 and Defds. at Rs. 115. Excepting Central Provinces Railway which improved from Rs 110 to Rs. 112, all other railway shares are unchanged.

Bank shares are steady. Imperial Banks have improved to Rs. 1,485. Contributories remain steady at Rs. 383/12, Bank of India at Rs. 71/8 and those of the Central Bank improved from Rs. 22/8 to Rs. 23/4.

The "Times" London dated the 5th December, 1925, gives an interesting history of the Indian Cotton Excise Duty and its abolition after thirty years' controversy. Among other things it refers to the approbation of the British Government on the initiative of the Government of India in the interest of the Indian Mill industry and not on any bargaining with Lancashire. By the abolition of excise England is now faced with a full 11 per cent. import duty. The fiscal commission recognised that such a situation might have the effect of contravening the principle of taxation and of sacrificing a source of revenue without affording the masses a corresponding reduction in the cost of clothing. The mill-owners pressed that any enquiry by the Tariff Board should be preceded by the abolition of the tax. Now that the slate is clean, the way is clear for the Tariff Board to investigate the complaints of the industry.

As regards the attitude of Lancashire pending readjustments, there may be some damage to her exports. Yet she may give her moral support to such steps as may be found desirable in the interest of Indian industry to provide safeguards against unfair foreign competition. She may also consider that in the re-arrangements, the interests of the Indian consumer should receive substantial attention by the abolition of the abnoxious duty.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Jan 8.

Quotations are:—
Healds-Cotton Rs. 1/2
Healds-Elastic Rs. 20/8
Reeds As. 2
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Rs. 8
Roller Cloth 18 oz. Rs. 9
Sizing Flannel 72 in. Rs. 4
Bandings-rim-scroll Rs. 1/5
Bandings-tubular Rs. 1/13
Bandings-spindle Rs. 1/5
Bobbins-Slubbing Japan Rs. 24.
Bobbins-Rovings Japan Rs. 20
Bobbins-Ring twist 5" Japan Rs. 6
Bobbins-conical 5" Rs. 5/12
Bobbins-weft 5 3/8" Rs. 5
Rope Lambeth Rs. 1/12.

Mill stores market has evinced little interest so far. The mills are still poor buyers, and the prices have been maintained easy Healds and Reeds are steady at Rs. 1/1 and Re. 0/2. Oldham Bandings etc. changed hands at Rs. 1/4.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow Rs. 68
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger Rs. 68
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P. Rs. 67
Alizarine 20 per cent. Bib Pac Rs. 61
Napthol A. S. Rs. 6
Napthol A.S.B.S. Rs. 7
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 3/10
Indenthrine Violet Rs. 5/12
Magenta Crystals Rs. 5/10
Indigo Rs. 1/12
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 7/6
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 0/13
Crysophinine Rs. 4
Sulphur Black Rs. 0/11.
Tone and Remarks:—
Prices are almost steady with limited business passing. Alizarines and Napthols pass in fairly good quantity. Miscellaneous section is quiet.

CHEMICALS

Bombay, Jan 8.

Quotations are:—
Soda Caustic Rs. 18
Soda Sulphide Rs. 10
Soda Hydrosulphide Rs. 0/11/3
Soda Bichromate Rs. 27
Salt Aniline Rs. 0/9
Salt Antimony Rs. 0/8
Salt Epsom Rs. 4
Salt Glauber Rs. 4/4
Potash Chlorate Rs. 0/4/3
Potash Bichromate Rs. 33
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 5/6
Chloride Zinc Rs. 19
Acid Acetic Rs. 0/7/3
Acid Oxalic Rs. 24
Sago Flour Rs. 12/8
Farina Rs. 14
Alumina Sulphate Rs. 7
Litharge Rs. 38
Alum of Chrome Rs. 16
Sugar lead Brown Rs. 33
Bleaching Powder Rs. 11

Sago-Farina and other Sizing starches kept unaltered. A few weak-holders selling at low prices. Farina is expected to become firm in view shipping difficulties in Holland and Germany in consequence in Dutch and German harbours Heavy Chemicals are practically easy. Sodium and Zinc Chloride being steady at Rs. 9/12 and Rs. 19 per cwt. respectively. Acids have no changes in value. Salts are easy.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper,
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

		Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, German		¾	57	0	0
Do.		1	58	0	0
Do.		1¼	57	0	0
Do.		1½	57	0	0
Do.		1¾	57	0	0
Do.		2	57	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

		Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German		¾	60	4	0
Do.		1	60	4	0
Do.		1¼	60	4	0
Do.	American	1½	62	0	0
Do.		1¾	63	0	0
Do.		2	63	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars			62	0	0
Panchteka joint			27	8	0
Copper, English Bars			61	8	0
Brass Bars			41	0	0
Pat Klai			74	8	0
Lead, Rangoon			28	0	0
Koger, Brass, Metal 3/4			55	8	0
Koger, Brass 1			56	0	0
Koger Brass 1½ to 1¾ 1¾ to 2			55	8	0
German Copper 1½			61	0	0
Ger. Copper 1¾ to 2			62	0	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1 1/4			61	8	0
French Copper 3/4 to 2			59	8	0

METALS

London, Jan. 7.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £59 5/16
Copper Braziers £75
Yellow Metal £70.
Hard Spelter £28 5/16
Corrugated Sheets £36 5/-
Tin Block £284½

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

		Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½		0	10	6
Do.	No. 20½		0	12	6
Currimbhai	No. 12½		0	10	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½		0	10	6
David	No. 10½		0	10	6
Shapurji	No. 10½		0	10	3
Trikamdas	No. 10½		0	10	9
Sattara	No. 12½		0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 6½		0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½		0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1		1	3	9
Japan	No. 42-2		1	6	0
Japan	No. 20		0	14	0
Japan	No. 32		1	1	9

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay
'Phone No. 670

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery

(Sd.) W HILL Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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OF
Cameras, Films, Plates and other Photo Materials.
Buy from US and be PROFITED
SAVE YOUR CASH MEMOS
Who knows your number might be among WINNERS?
Our NEW SCHEME from 15th December 1925, to 1st February 1926.
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Mayo Road, opp. Museum, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent)

Bombay, Jan. 8.

To-day Reuter reported 3 points up to 9 points down in New York futures. The market advanced at the opening on short covering but later gave way on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 6 points higher.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 7th instant as under:—

"Liquidation in sympathy with weakness in wheat market."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool firm:—

"Advise buying in weak markets."

Note:—The New Orleans market will be closed on Friday the 8th instant.

The Home markets show little or no change in values and probably seem to await the announcement of the Ginners' Report due to-morrow. The local market, on the other hand, moves erratically and after the rapid recovery in prices last evening on shorts covering, easier feeling was in evidence this morning but later in the day values gradually began to move up again on renewed buying by shorts.

Despite a slight change reported in New York market yesterday, the Marwari Bazaar here opened this morning for April-May Broach distinctly lower at Rs. 361/- i.e. about Rs. 3½ less than yesterday's close. At the outset, some Commission Houses were sellers which caused the weakness way steadily to Rs. 359½ the weakness Bazaar operators did not last long Commission Houses buying the and other rate again began to improve and by 3 p.m. was noted at Rs. 361/-, the market eventually closing at Rs. 360½. At Cotton Depot, the market opened at Rs. 362/- and going up by half a rupee closed easier at Rs. 360/- on Jobbers selling Shroffs were moderate sellers for Oomra.

Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan. opened at Rs. 351/- and on free selling by Jobbers of Japanese Houses the rate sagged to Rs. 345½ but general short covering and Commission Houses buying caused a steady rise in values and the market for this contract closed firm at Rs. 351½; whilst March Oomras after having opened at Rs. 338½ advanced by a rupee and gradually gave way on Exporters and Commission Houses selling to Rs. 334½. Around this level, Japanese Houses and general buying created an improvement and the market finally closed steady at Rs. 338½. F. G. M. G. Bengal for Dec.-Jan. and March were respectively quoted at Rs. 286/- and Rs. 290/-.

The sudden rise in forward contract rates yesterday affected the ready market as well and a substantial business in actuals resulted at Sewri. Nearly 5,000 bales were reported to have been sold last evening.

To-day's tenders are 800 bales Bengal. Total tenders up-to-date are 6,300 bales Bengal and 1,000 bales Oomra.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Fully Good Broach April-May	360
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	284
Fully Good Bengal March	289
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	350½
Fine Oomra March	337

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

M. G. Bengal, Superfine 307, Fine 299, F. Good 289, Good 279.

M. G. S. Punjab, Superfine 302, Fine 294, F. Good 284, Good 274.

M. G. Oomra No. 3, Superfine 361, Fine 351, F. Good 341.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1. Superfine 386, Fine 376, F. Good 366.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfin 376, Fine 368, F. Good 356.

M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 347, Fine 337 F. Good 327.

M. G. Muthia, Fine 295, F. Good 295 Good 275.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Fully Good Broach April-May	361
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	286
Fully Good Bengal March	290
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	351
Fine Oomra March	338

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

	Ready	New. Jan.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	310	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	300	295/300
Bengal F.G.M.G.	285	286
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	295	295
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	290	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	390/95	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	350/85	380
Nagpur Fine M.G.	380/85	380
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	325/70	370
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	335/75	370
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	330/65	370
Amraoti Fine M.G.	335/65	360
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330/55	355
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	315/45	345/50
Khandesh Fine M.G.	315/35	345
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	(Old)	387
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	280/85	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	.....
Coompta M.G.	345/70	.....
Westerns M.G.	290/310	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	340/70	.....
Cambodia M.G.	400/20	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Jan 8.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	3,571	1,48,745	65 062
Central India	1,830	1,24,9.2	25,151
Barsi and Nagar	3,206	76,334	42.8 3
Hyderabad-Ghorasi	480	25 037	18,585
Berar	5,944	1,60,'86	1,62,02?
Central Provinces	2,113	77,:40	91,077
Total Oomras	17,125	6,18,004	4,07,753
Dholera	2865	80,1.2	33 900
N W. Provinces	200	1,12,214	86,068
Rajputana	876	3c,618	14 90
Sind-Punjab	1,502	2c119	1,43,970
Broach	195	376	95:
Coompta & Dharwar	111	12 814	9 618
Westerns-Northerns	1	6 907	8,411
Coconada	..	1,471	829
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	..	6,411	6 285
Persian	..	1,879	639
American	..	143	6,587
gyptian and African	..	23,419	22,683
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	352	3.485
Total	22,874	9,91,879	7,18,240

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 30th Dec. This year.	Last year.
Europe	4,890	1,36,160	76,683
Japan & China	20,259	3,21,424	3,06,827
Coast Ports	..	7,601	6,675
Up-country by Rail	..	4,136	7,572
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	66,499	84,779
Total	25,240	5,35,817	4,82,533

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

8th January 1926.

Spot prices

Description	7-1-26	30-12-25
Bengals F.G.	285	290
S. Punjab F.G.	280	285
Rajputana F.G.	283	288
Oomra Fine	347	352
C. P. No. 1 Fine	372	372
C. P. No. 2	362	364
Khandesh F.G.	327	327
Muttia F.G.	285	292

Futures.	Settl. Rate.		
Hedge Contracts	7-1-26.	30-12-25.	7-1-26.
Bengals Dec.-Jan.	286	290	282
Do. March.	290	294	286
Broach-April-May	360	365	358
Oomra F. Dec.– January	346	349	342
Oomra F. Dec.– March	336	341	333

Receipts for 8 days ending 7th Jan.

	1925-26. Bales.	1924-25. Bales.
Bengals	20312	37269
Oomras	106774	98474
Dholleras	13927	11009
Broach	375	..
Southerns	877	14
Persians	168	..
Americans	...	1
Egyptians	..	..
E. Africans	330	197
Other sorts	..	..
Total	142763	148356

Exports for 8 days ending 7th Jan.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	..
Continent	22275
China	7979
Japan	36273
Coast Ports	331
Total	66858
Afloat in Harbour Europe	5851
Afloat in Harbour China, Japan and Coast Ports	40766
Total	46617

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 7th Jan. 1926

1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
991879	745740	938256	918515	1206095

Exports from 1st Sept. 25. to 7th Jan. 1926

	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	10985	9601
Continent	147000	98394
China	56636	18670
Japan	309040	355443
Coast Ports	7932	6675
U. S. A.	450	710
Total	532043	489493

Exports from 1st Sept. 25. to 7th Jan. 1926

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
United Kingdom	59434	255642	238710
Continent	315614		
China	23867	21792	69698
Japan	293304	405217	575322
Coast Ports	12190	11592	10869
U. S. A.	..	..	..
Total	704409	694243	894599

Bales

Total exports by rail 1st Sept. 1925 to 7th Jan. 1926 .. 4,207

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 7th Jan. 1926 6,70,222

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMED IN MILLS.

	Nov. 1925.	Since 1st Sept, 1925.	1924.
Bombay Island	..	49626	214230
Rest of British India	91001	2,60,578	2,38,112
Total British India	91001	310,204	452,251

COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool mutilated. Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. mutilated.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 bales Mid. Americans Spot —Universal Standard 10.49 good business.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis	18.20

New York 11 a.m.—

(As known in Liverpool closing time).

January	20.20
March	20.00
May	19.63

New York Noon Call—

January	20.17
March	20.01
May	19.58

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

January	20.01
March	19.52

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	10.10+06
March	10.15+.08
May	10.14+.07
July	10.06+.06
October	9.74+.06
January	9.62+.06

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	10.07—.02
March	10.07—.06
May	10.09—.03
July	9.99—.06
October	9.68—.10

EGYPTIANS—

January	17.25+.15
March	17.00+.10
May	17.00+.10
November	17.30+.10
January	17.00—.13
March	16.80 unchgd.

London, Jan. 7.

Exchange Belgium 106.96.
Exchange Athens 364.50.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 7

January	17.13+.03
February	17.03+.03
March	16.88 .02
April	16.88—.02
May	16.88—.02
June	16.88—.02
July	16.95 unchanged
August	16.95 unchanged
September	17.10 unchanged
October	17.20 unchanged
November	17.20 unchanged

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 7

Cotton Delivery Mid. Upland G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	10.09+.05
February	10.08+.06
March	10.13+.06
April	10.11+.06
May	10.12+.05
June	10.07+.05
July	10.05+.05
August	9.94+.05
September	9.81+.04
October	9.73+05
November	9.66+.04
December	9.64+.04
January	9.60+.04

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool. Jan. 7.

Scinde, "Good"	7.45
Scinde, "Fully Good"	7.85
Scinde, "Fine"	8.25
Bengal, "Good"	7.55
Bengal "Fully Good"	7.95
Bengal. "Fine"	8.35
Oomra "Good"	8.15
Oomra, "Fully Good"	8.55
Oomra, "Fine"	8.95
Broach, "Good"	8.65
Broach "Fully Good"	9.05
Broach, "Fine"	9.45

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Jan. 7.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 25,000
Day's Exports to Continent 7,000

Futures at New York—

January	20.08+03
March	19.92—.01
May	19.48—.02
July	18.90—.09
Spot Cotton at New York	20.65+.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.07 unchanged.

Futures at New Orleans—

January	19.87—.04
March	19.37—.02

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 3/4
Demand Bills 4.84.81
Foreign Mined 68 5/8

CLOSING PRICES AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 7

Futures at New York—

January	20.08+03
March	10.13+.06
May	19.48—.02
July	18.90—.09

Liverpool, Jan. 7

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	10.09+.05
March	10.15+06
May	10.12+.05
July	10.05+.05

WHEAT

London, Jan. 7.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Dec/Jan. sellers 61/3

Rozario Santa Fe—58 lbs. Jan./Feb. sellers 59.

Tone:—Market closed quiet.

Australian Jan./Feb. yellow 62

SEEDS

London, Jan. 7.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Market was easier and closed paid for Jan./Feb. shipment at £15 15/16 and sellers for Jan/Feb. shipment at £15 15/16

Cottonseed Bombay sellers for Jan./Feb shipment £7 5/8

Tone:—Closed quiet.

Castorseed Bombay sellers for Jan/Feb shipment £17 3/4

Tone:—Slow.

Linseed Bombay Jan./Feb. sellers £19 3/4

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton Jan/Feb sellers £20

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton Jan./Feb. sellers £20.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton nominal.

Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton Jan/Feb sellers 19 7/8

Yellow Cawnpore sellers for Jan/Feb shipment 23 1/4.

LINSEED

London, Jan. 7.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sebruary sellers £18 3/4 and April/May value £17 3/4

Tone:—New Crop closed firm but old closed quiet.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net sellers for Jan./April shipment 31.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net sellers for May/Aug. shipment 31/3

JAVA SUGAR

London, Jan. 7.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 16/3

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 15

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 15/2½

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 15/3¼

London, Jan. 6.

Cuban Sugar Nov/Dec. sellers 11/1½

Cuban Sugar 11/1½ Nov.-Dec. sellers.

RUBBER

London, Jan. 7.

Para Up River Fine. for Feb/March value 41.

Tone:—Dull

Ribbed Smoked Sheets Spot buyers 42 3/4 and sellers 43 1/4

Ribbed Smoked Sheets April/June buyers 37½ and sellers 38.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets July/Sept. buyers 34½ and sellers 34 3/4

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot buyers 42 3/4 and sellers 43 1/4 was irregular and quiet.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT

London, Jan. 7.

The Silver market this week has been very quiet. Indian Bazaars have been buying silver for early shipment, but against part of these purchases they have sold forward. China for the most part has been inactive, but there are indications that they are buyers at slightly under prices now ruling. America both bought and sold in this market, but there has been very little Continental business.

The outlook is a little uncertain, but on any decline the market shows a good deal of persistence and Messrs. Moccattas think the undertone sufficiently good to maintain these prices at present.

BARLEY

London, Jan. 7.

Karachi Barley nominal.

FREIGHT OF COAL

Cardiff to Bombay 13/3 to 13/6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 920.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 985.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 970.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 118½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 114½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-3/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 125.90.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady—Dull.

London, Jan. 7.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold 4/4/10½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 13/16 steady.

London, Jan. 7.

Rentes 3 per cent 50
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 13/26
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 11/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Bazaars bought and sold Offerings are small closed steady
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 7/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3rd Dec. 1925.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/16
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 8 m/s	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	922
American Dollars	273
Hongkong Dollars	161
Shanghai	208
Japan	118½
Singapore	153¾

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, Jan. 7.

Stockholm	18.10
Oslo	23.87
Amsterdam	12.06
Switzerland	25.10

London, Jan. 7.

Exchange on London in Paris 126.25
Exchange on London in Germany 20.37 5/8
Exchange on London in Italy 120.16

New York, Jan. 7

Demand Bills 4.84.81

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

3 Months 4 27/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 7/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3¼ to 3½ per cent.
1 month 3½ per cent.
3 months 4—1/2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent.

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan. 7.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 27/32
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 7/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 13½

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Sovereigns Ready 13-4-6.
Sovereigns Forward 13-4-6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-6-0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-1-9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-2-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 72-0-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 72-0-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-4-6.

London, Jan. 7.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-10½.
Silver ready, d. 31-13.
Silver forward, d. 31-11.

TONE OF SILVER—
India bought for immediate shipment. Market quiet and steady. Prices rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy but might easily react later on.

STOCKS ETC.

London, Jan. 7.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £86—3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 11/16 +1/16
Conversion Loan £75 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104½ unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent £55 1/8 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £51 unchanged
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £66 5/8+1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £57½ unchanged.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Ready:—21/2.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 21/2/6. At 6 p.m. 21/2/6.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21/3/6. At 6 p.m. 21/3/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/1/6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Ready:—72/1.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 72/4. Lowest 72/1. At 6 p.m. 72/1.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 71/5. Lowest 71/3. At 6 p.m. 71/3.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 71/1. Lowest 71/-. At 6 p.m. 71/-.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/11/0.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 1/1/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

3½ p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 70/2.
4 p.c. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 87.
5 p.c. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 96.
5 p.c. Loan 1935 Rs. 96/4.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax free) 1933 Rs. 100/5.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax free) 1945-55 Rs. 100/5.
5 1/2 p.c. War Bonds (Tax free) 1928 Rs. 105/10.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1926 Rs. 100/10.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1927 Rs. 101/9.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1930 Rs. 103/14.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1931 Rs. 104/10.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1932 Rs. 105/5.
6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax free) 1935 Rs. 109.
4 p.c. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 75/8.
4 p.c. Municipal 1974 Rs. 75.
6 p.c. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 102.
4 p.c. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 75.
6 p.c. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 100/8.
Tone of Market:—Steady, 3½ p.c. Paper in demand.

London, Jan. 7.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion £144,703,000 Inc. 100,000.
Active Deposits £12,000,000 Inc. £3,600,000.
Other Deposits £124,800,000 Dec. £35,900,000.
Govt. Securities £46,400,000 Dec. £17,700,000.
Other Securities £87,500,000 Dec. £15,300,000.
Notes and Gold £21,000,000 Inc. £1,400,000.
The Bank Reserve is 15.36 per cent of the Liabilities.

SHARES

London, Jan. 7

Hongkong Bank £127½
Chartered Bank £21 1/4
National Bank £45
P. and O. Bank £9 1/4
Eastern Bank £6

C M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Jutes:—Albion 440, Alliance 515, Anglo-India 350, Auckland 235, Barnagore 164, Bally 190, Birla 7/10, Belvedere 500, Budge-Budge 415, Caledonian 510 XD, Chapdani 170, Clive 35, Craig 5/7, Cheviot 232XD Dalhousie 375, Delta 460, Empire 51, Fort Gloster 810, Fort William 315, Gondalpara 830, Gourepore 630, Hukumchand 10/4, Hooghly 74, Howrah 37/8, Kamarhatty 580, Kankanarrah 480, Kelvin 779, Kinnison 980, Lansdowne 260, Lawrence 610, Lothian 360, Naihati 420, National 27, New Central 580, Northbrook 52/4, Nudea 47, Orient 178XD, Presidency 7/10, Reliance 62/10, Standard 390, Union 563, Waverly 7/2, Hessian 21/6, Jute 122.

Cotton:—Dunbar 196, Keshavram Cotton 4/8.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 5/11 Burma Corp. 13, Madon Theatres 3/5.

Remarks:—Jute market improving. Cottons unchanged.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th January, 1926.

Cotton	Bales. 22,874
Wheat	Cwts. 4,401
Linseed	1,040
Rape, etc.	182
Gingellyseed	718
Poppyseed	88
Groundnuts	14,449
Castorseed	1,219
Rice	74,216
Myrabollams	2,877
Cottonseed	14,022
Mowrasced	Nil.
Gram	649
Juwar	548
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	4,904
Coal	Tons. 1,470

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Winter Meeting, 7th Day.
University Senate Meeting Sir C. J. University Hall, 3 p.m.
Indian Science Congress Session, Royal Institute of Science.

SUNDAY, January 10.

Public Lecture on "India of To-morrow" by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road. Mr. K. Natarajan presiding, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21.5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express. Terminates at Ch. Gate.	20.25	7.0

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

	Sunrise. a.m.	Sunset. p.m.
Jan. 9 (Sat.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 17m.
Jan. 10 (Sun.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 18m.
Jan. 11 (Mon.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 18m.
Jan. 12 (Tues.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 19m.
Jan. 13 (Wed.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 20m.
Jan. 14 (Thurs.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 21m.

BOMBAY Y M C A CENTRAL BRANCH.

To-day (Saturday) the usual Saturday Popular Evening will be held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, at 9-15 p.m. All are cordially welcome.

DINNER TO BENGALI WORTHIES

The members of the Bengali Association will entertain Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Acharya P. C. Ray and the Bengali delegates to the Science Congress, at a dinner party to be held to-day (Saturday), at 8-15 p.m., at the residence of Mr. S. C. Banaji, Fountain Hall, Sleater Road, near Grant Road Station.

PROTEST AT MARRIAGE REGISTRATION BILL

Under the auspices of the Chinchpokli Hindu Mahasabha a public meeting of all Hindus will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. at the Raju Babaji's maidan behind the Khatara Mills, Fergusson Road to protest against Mr. Nur Mahmad's marriages registration Bill. Dr. Salunke will preside and Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar and others will address the meeting.

E WARD VOTERS MEETING

A public meeting of the voters of E Ward will be held to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Kamatipura 5th Street, under the presidency of Mr. K. F. Nariman when Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Sayaji Silam, Bajubhai Desai, Ranchhoddas Gandhi, Shankerrao Pupala and others will address the meeting on "The Work before us".

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the joint auspices of this Society and the Zoroastrian Association at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, at the Hall of the Sanitary Institute at the end of the Princess Street near Queen's Road by Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, L.M. & S., J.P., on "The General Laws of Health and Sanitation". The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern. All are cordially invited to attend. Dr. J. E. Sandilands, the Health Officer of the City,

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class in English on the Gospels of Sri Ramakrishna at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Santa Cruz, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Sunday).

Swami Viswananda will deliver a public discourse on the "Gita" at Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar, at 9 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday). The Gita class at Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, will be conducted by the Swami at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

"INDIA OF TO-MORROW"

The public lecture arranged under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Students' Union and the Young Men's Parsee Association, by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, on "India of To-morrow", will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) instead of to-day as previously announced, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

THE HON. MR. RIEU.

Among the notable passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the s. s. "Razmak" was the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, who has been gazetted as the Home Member of the Bombay Government in place of Sir Maurice Hayward, retired. Mr. Rieu belongs to the I.C.S., having joined it in 1893, and was the Commissioner in Sind since 1919.

INDIA'S COMMUNAL PROBLEM

MRS. NAIDU'S LECTURE AT ALIGARH.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the Indian National Congress, will deliver an address to the Historical Society of the Muslim University, Aligarh, on the "Communal Problem in India and its Bearing on our National Progress" in the next month (February.)

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

PROF. DEY'S ADDRESS TO CHEMICAL SECTION

BOMBAY, Jany. 7.

At a meeting of the Chemical Section of the Indian Science Congress, Prof. B. B. Dey, D. Sc., F.I.C., delivered his presidential address on the recent trend of development in Chemistry in which both the chemist and the biologist are co-operating. The importance of this branch of chemical science in the fullest development of which is perhaps conterminous with the vast realm of life itself, though appreciated long ago came to be forgotten though the brilliant laboratory synthesis of vital products commencing with Wohler and continued through the classical works of Berthelot, Kolebe, Strocker, Fischer and others. Another reason for this temporary neglect of such a fundamental science, was traced to the discovery of coaltar and all its wealth of benzenoid substances which by the virtue of their commercial importance attracted the attention of many of the workers in the province of chemical science. A still further reason which drew the chemist away from the problem of vital chemistry was the almost morbid antipathy shown by orthodox chemist to the investigation of anything that was not characterised by a crystalline structure. But recent progress in chemical science has shown that there is a vast and most important tract of the material world not characterised by any crystalline form but which falls under the category of the so-called "moss"—the colloids which pervade all living things with their infinite manifestations of changes. The plastic elements of the plant and animal body, their peculiar aggregation and singular inertness in acidic and basic functions make them specially fitted for interacting in the organic processes of life.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

10 a.m. Section of Agriculture.
10 a.m. Section of Mathematics and Physics.
10 a.m. Section of Chemistry.
10 a.m. Section of Zoology.
10 a.m. Section of Botany.
10 a.m. Section of Geology.
10 a.m. Section of Medical and Veterinary Research.
10 a.m. Section of Anthropology.
10 a.m. Section of Psychology.
Visit to—(1) Elephanta Caves.
(2) Alibag Observatory.
(3) Alibag Agricultural farm
(4) Khopoli (Hydro-electric Works.)

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Viceroy paid a private visit to the annual exhibition of the Indian Society of Oriential Art.

Sir Frank and Lady Newnes and Major C. O. Harvey, arrived at Government House Bombay on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson opened the Lady Cowasji Jehangir's buildings for Poor Parsis at Dadar on Friday.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Nagpur on Friday from Itarsi.

Professor L. F. Rushbrook Williams is permitted to resign the appointment of Director of Public Information and Mr. R. S. Bajpai, Assistant Director of Information, succeeds him pending further orders.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME

The following programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music arranged by Mr. T. Campbell Rogers will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 Metres:—1 Pianoforte Solo, Overture, Mr. C. Mendoza; 2 Song, Red Devon by the Sea, Mr. T. Campbell Rogers; 3 Song, The Sweetest Flower that Grows, Mrs. Andree; 4 Violin Solo, "Ave Marie", Mr. C. Mendoza; 5 Lecture, "Humours of Commerce", Mr. Herbert Hendrick; 6 Song, (Comic) Eat More Fruit, Mr. E. Jolly; 7 Ballad, Selected, Mrs. Meredith; 8 Song, A Perfect Day, Mrs. Andree; 9 Monologue, Lonesome, Mr. T. C. Rogers; 10 Song, Show Me the Way to Go Home, Mr. E. Jolly; 11 Song, Selected, Mrs. Meredith; 12 News Bulletin; 13 Pianoforte Solo, The Toy Drum Major, Mr. C. Mendoza; 14 Sketch, Listening in, by Mutt and Jess; 15 Finals, Closing Chorus, the Concert Party.

HOUSING OF PARSEES.

OPENING CEREMONY OF POOR COLONY.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson performed the opening ceremony of the Poor Parsee Housing Colony at Dadar yesterday evening. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, prominent among those present being Lady Wilson, Lady Martin, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Sir Hormasji Adenwalla, Dr. Sir Temulji Nariman, Dr. J. J. Mody, the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mrs. Jehangir, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy, Mr. Delves, Principal J. Mackenzie, Mr. Ishwardas Hakimdas and Mr. Mackison.

HISTORY OF THE SCHEME.

At the outset, Lady Jehangir gave a history of the "Poor Parsee Housing Fund." She said that the five buildings that were to be seen there that day were the result of the labour of some Parsee ladies, for their community, and from the buildings one could see that they had done their very best to serve the community to which they belonged. In March, last year, a fancy fete was arranged to collect the poor Parsee housing fund which collection added up to the handsome donation of Rs. 50,000 from her husband Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Rs. 50,000 from her relatives, Rs. 25,000 from Lady Mody of Hongkong, amounted to Rs. 3,75,000. The total fetched an interest of Rs. 18,000. The whole of the amount had been utilized to build five blocks, of which four were already occupied and had given accommodation to 50 families. There were more than a hundred applications, and the members of the Sub-Committee had to visit, the places of the various applicants, even of persons residing as far as Andheri, and select the poorest fifty families. The last block was now ready, and could accommodate ten families. But the applicants were far too many; they had to choose from a lot of fifty. All this, Lady Cowasji said, showed the great necessity of housing accommodation, for the poorer Parsee families.

Lady Cowasji then announced that Lady Mody had expressed a desire to make a further contribution of Rs. 15,000, on certain conditions. Of the five blocks, one was built in the name of the late Sir Jehangir, another in the name of Lady Cowasji's parents, Mr. Ardeshir and Mrs. Wadia, and one in memory of the late Sir Mody of Hongkong. Concluding, Lady Cowasji thanked Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson for their kindness in being present on the occasion.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir then requested His Excellency to step out and declare the buildings open.

SIR L. WILSON'S SPEECH.

Sir L. Wilson in the course of a speech declaring the buildings open, said:—

"By providing buildings for any section of the community, a public service is performed not only in the interest of that community, but of all those of a similar rank of life in Bombay, for a provision of additional tenements necessarily diminishes to some extent the demand for housing accommodation, and tends to reduce the rent of that class of house in all parts of the city.

In recognition of the public importance of your activities, Government have lent the Society very considerable sums of money, and, as I mentioned at the Fete last year, we have reduced the rate of interest on your borrowed money from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent., thus doing our share in enabling you to house the poorer members of your community at a fairly reasonable rent. The greatest credit is due to those ladies who have taken so much interest, both in the collection of funds, and in making full enquiries into the cases of those who have applied for accommodation here. We must all be very grateful to those who have contributed so generously to this scheme, and I would particularly refer to the munificence of Sir Cowasji Jehangir. This is not the first time that I have had occasion to mention the generosity of the Parsi community in general, and of Sir Cowasji and his family in particular, in granting financial assistance to benevolent and philanthropic schemes of all kinds, and the contribution which Sir Cowasji has made to this scheme is only a further example of that open-handed generosity which he has exhibited on so many other occasions."

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy who proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor and Lady Wilson assured them that although a small microscopic section of the Parsi community might have political differences the heart of the Parsi was sound and would always be sound and that they had proved themselves true members of that common denomination, namely, the loyal and devoted servants of the British Crown. "By instinct and temperament, a Parsi is always grateful, and can always strike a responsive chord in his heart and it would be ungratefulness on the part of the Parsi not to acknowledge in a gathering such as this, all the beneficent progress that the Parsi community has made under the British Government."

The proceedings then terminated.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 8.

Egremont, Johnson, New York.
Razmak, Miller, Aden.

DEPARTURES.

January 9.

Risaldar, Park, Java.
Riverway, Ladberg, Calcutta.
Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.
British Fern, Piper, Mahomerah
Alleppo, Legott, Hull.
Clan Matheson, Phillips, Calicut
Razmak, Miller, Aden.

LOADING.

January 8.

Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon.
Steamer Rena for Rangoon.
Steamer Vasna for Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, January 8.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Ranchi, 9316, London, 16/1 P and O.
3 Tarantia, 3201, Liverpool, N.F., Graham's Trading Co.
4 Cl Matheson 3453, Chittagong, 7/1, Finlay and Co.
5 Warfield, 3807, K'chi, N.F., M M and Co.
7 Massilia, 3281 Glas. 18/1 Grahams Trading Co.
8 Sado Maru, 3627, Kobe, 12/1, N Y Kaisha.
9 Nirpura, 3647, China, 23/1, M M and Co.
11 Lanterfels, 3849, Karachi, N.F., L Edwards Ltd.
12 Kashmir 5539, Japan 17/1 M M and Co.
13 Bengalee 3425, U K, N F, T M and Co.
15 Aquileia, 4086 Genoa, 15/1 L T & M S N Cos.
16 Clan Ronald, 3446, Karachi, 9/1, J Finlay and Co.
17 Baron Napier 3159, N F, N F, L Edwards and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nagpore, 3226, Japan, 16/1, M M and Co.
2 Rena 2885, Colombo 12/1, Grahams Trading Co.
7 Gaudara 3190 N F, N F M M and Co.
10 & 11 Axenfels, 3304, Karachi, 11/1, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Bankara 1905, P Gulf, 13/1 M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Trafford Hall, 2437, Karachi, 9/1, K N and Co
C & R Shanghai Maru, 2524, Osaka, 20/1, N Y Kaisha.
D & E Billington 3772 Hamburg 10/1 E D Sassoon & Co.
K Dara, 3083, NF, NF. T M and Co.
P Hatipara, 4893, Karachi, 13/1 M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

January 8.

S S Massilia for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton A Khimji and Co.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—195 cwt linseed oil cakes Mocsabhai and Co; 750 cwt groundnut oil cake Mocsabhai and Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 11 bales silk waste K Nixon and Co; 200 cwt oil sediments N V Velmohomed; 200 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 175 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 160 bales wool David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Trafford Hall for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 55 bales cottonfly B Meyer and Co; 4000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton S Joharmall.

S S Billiton from Antwerp:—1200 tons manganese ore K M Nathoo; 50 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 175 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Billiton for Hamburg:—52 cwt gum ghatty Tamboli and Co; 208 cwt rapeseed C Jivanlal and Co; 300 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Billiton for Ghent:—560 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Billiton for Roterdam:—1512 cwt linseed oil cake N V Velmohomed.

S S Clan Ranold for Dunkirk:—4000 cwt groundnuts E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Warfield for Middlesbro'.—2000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S Benghe e for Ghent:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Benghoe for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 165 bales cottonfly B Meyer and Co Ltd; 125 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Benghoe for Leith:—10000 cwt cotton seed David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Ranchi for London:—63 casks goat skins Nizamuddin and Co; 100 bundles woollen carpets A Azizullahoff; 186 cwt coffee Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 200 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros; 4000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros; 560 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 9 boxes cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Ranchi for Marseilles:—3000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros; 50 cwt deer horns Ladhabhoy Thana and Sons.

S S Dechessa D'Acsta for Trieste:—220 bales cotton A Khimji and Co; 1 cwt sheep guts S D Engineer; 5000 cwt groundnuts E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 8299 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros; 660 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Dechessa D'Acsta for Venice:—55 bales cotton A Khimji and Co; 220 bales cotton S Hemraj and Co; 1000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 1000 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros; 595 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Axenfels for Bremen:—1 bale cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Axenfels for Rotterdam:—2000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Kurohune Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kurohune Maru for Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kurohune Maru for Nagoya:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kurohune Maru for Osaka:—1250 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd, 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kurohune Maru for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd, 2500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 400 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kurohune Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd, 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kurohune Maru for Kobe:—3000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd, 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton M Amersey and Co; 300 bales cotton C Damji and Sons; 105 bales cotton Sarabhai and Sons; 3400 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nagpur for Kobe:—111 cwt gum tragacanth H M A Shiroj.

S S Kashmir for Osaka:—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kashmir for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton G V Lanke; 600 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Kashmir for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Kashmir for Nagoya:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Kashmir for Kobe:—3/4 cwt ivory C M Bhesania and Co.

S S Sodo Maru for Hongkong:—13 cwt ghee B A Ghandi.

S S Shanghai Maru for Yokkaichi:—2200 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shanghai Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton N Fatheally; 300 bales cotton M Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton C Damji and Sons; 400 bales cotton The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd; 101 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 300 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Shanghai for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton Breul and Co.

S S Shanghai for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

TO-DAYS RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Div. I.—6 Fur. 2-0 p.m.

ROSE ROYAL	1
KOOWAR	2
RED FLAG	3

THE BUSHIRE PLATE Div. II.—6 Fur. 2-30 p.m.

TIFFAH	1
SCHOOD	2
SUCCESS	3

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Div. III.—6 Fur 3-0 p.m.

SALONIC	1
MIJBAS	2
SHYLOCK	3

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Div. IV.—6 Fur 3.30 p.m.

AMALFI	1
BONZO	2
HONGKONG	3

THE CRAVEN STAKES.—1 mile 4-0 p.m.

BRASIDAS	1
PREY	2

THE BATHURST PLATE.—6 Fur. 4.30 p.m.

POET'S DREAM	1
CAN DO	2
GOLDEN HOURS	3

THE EPSOM PLATE.—7 Fur. 5.0 p.m.

MY LORD	1
HERON	2
CASTOR BRIDGE	3

THE YORK PLATE.—1 ¼miles.—5-30 p.m

TYCHO	1
GREEN ISLET	2

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—1¼ Miles. 6 p.m

COSSACK	1
ZULU	2
MOZAN	3

INDIA'S GREAT WRESTLING MATCH.

POLISH WRESTLER TO TRY CONCLUSIONS WITH GAMA.

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

The people of Lahore are expected shortly to witness one of the biggest wrestling matches ever held in India between Gama, the famous local wrestler and Zbysko, the Polish holder of the World's Professional Wrestling Championship. It will be remembered that in 1910, Gama wrestled a draw in England with the Polish Wrestler and in order to try conclusion once more with his former adversary Zbysko is shortly, it is stated, coming to India, and a letter has been received in Lahore from Zbysko's manager to this effect. The match, which will most probably be held in Lahore, is expected to attract an attendance of over a lakh of people.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co; Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

8th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	19.48
To-day's Opening Rate	19.60
Difference	+12
To-day's Closing Rate	19.56
Difference	+8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Horaby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

8th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.12
To-day's Opening Rate	10.17
Difference	—.5
To-day's Closing Rate	10.13
Difference	+.1

Sewri Closing Rate	Rs. 360-0-0
Khandi Closing Rate	Rs. 361-0-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Jan 8.

In the Share Market to-day jute section opened below yesterday's closing figures on account of an easier feeling in Hessians and a small business was put, though at somewhat easier rates. A moderate turnover resulted in coals at steady prices. Cottons reflected an easier tendency. In Miscellaneous British India Corporation ordy. shares were still enquired for, otherwise the position was generally unaltered. Only a small business in rubbers passed but the undertone continued steady. Teas attracted little buying support consequently a few dealings were only registered. Government securities were steady. Following were to-day's closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1/2 p.c. Government Paper Rs. 69/12; 5 p.c. Loan 1945-55 100/9.

Cottons:—Dunbar 193; Kesoram 4/4.

Jutes:—Albion 445; Auckland 237; Birla 8/6; Cheviot 235; Clive 34/8; Craig 5/2; Dalhousie 377; Delta 462/8; Hooghly ordy. 75; Do. pref. 15/8; Howrah 37/4; Do. A Pref. 111; Hukumchand ordy. 10/4; Kamarhatty 572; Kanknarrah 477/8; Kalvin 780; National 26/12; Nddea 48/8; Northbrook 51/6; Orient 177/8; Presidency 7/14; Reliance 62/8; Union 557.

Coals:—Amalgamated coal-fields 5/4; Baraboni 8; Bengal 495; Bilbera annas 14; Burrakur 23/11; Burra Dhemo 4/4; Equitable 17/10; Ghusick and Musha 12/15; Jainty Contry 5/4; New Beerbhoom 28/4; North Danuda 4/6; Patmohna 1/6; Raneegunge 34/4; Union 16.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was 1s. 6 5/32d. and Demand Bills were 1s. 6 3/16d.—A. P.

MR. JABHWALA'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. S. H. Jabhwala is standing as an independent Labour candidate from G Ward at the ensuing Municipal elections.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAM.

The course of lectures for teachers studying for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination will be resumed to-day (Saturday) in the Hall of the Secondary Training College, Bombay.

PARSI CORPORATORS' ADDRESSES.

Under the auspices of the Ratheshtar Mandal a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when the present sitting Parsi Corporators Drs. Cowasji Dadachanji, Shiavax Batliwalla, Meherjibhoy Bisni, Rustam Mistry, Messrs. Byramji Gamadia, Phiroshah Marzban, Jehangir Bahamn-Behram, Naoroji Dumasia, Khurshed Dhondy, Khurshed Nariman, Hormasji Chowna, Barjor Cooper, and Erachshan Heerji-Behedin, will give an account of their work in the Municipal Corporation and the part played by them in making Bombay what it is to-day and the part they will play in future if they are again elected by the electorate. Sir Dinshah Maneckji Petit, Bart., will preside.

5TH & 6TH EXTRA RACES.
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HIGHEST DIVIDEND HORSES
Kanze, Can Do, Heron, Milloo and others.
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INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED ON WHOLE LIFE POLICIES; Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1,000 per annum ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES; Rs. 18 per Rs. 1,000 per annum.

The Company's increasing popularity is reflected by

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AND STILL INCREASING!

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LAST OPPORTUNITY.

MATRIC STUDENTS.

DESAI'S TUTORIAL CLASS revise elementary mensuration in Arithmetic Ratio, proportion and variation in Algebra and last theories of the 3rd Book in Geometry, in January. Splendid opportunity for weak students. Morning and Evening Classes 66.68, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay.

WILL BE OUT IN JANUARY 1926.

TO THE GOAL

By

SOHRAB A. CALIANIWALA

All nature wear one angry frown
To crush you out—still know my soul
You are Divine—March on and on
Nor right nor left but to the goal.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Engineer Building, Princess St., BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1926.

WELCOME.

Mr. Horniman has landed in India and will soon be in Bombay. The welcome news will cause intense joy throughout the country and few will rejoice more than his co-workers of the "Bombay Chronicle" which he built up and, in a very short time, raised to a position of power and influence such as no paper in this country has exercised and through which he was privileged to render invaluable and unforgettable service to India and her people. When nearly seven years ago Mr. Horniman was deported, the loss of the "Bombay Chronicle" was the loss of India; so to-day the joy which all those associated with the "Bombay Chronicle" feel is felt also by the whole country. Some weeks ago information which we received from a private source that Mr. Horniman had left England on a long voyage, led us to surmise that his ultimate destination was India. The Associated Press message from Colombo which we published yesterday almost turned that surmise into certainty and so we wrote: "The fact that he has been allowed to come so near India is, we trust, a welcome indication of the Government's desire not to place obstacles any longer in the way of his return to India." Our anticipation has been fulfilled and we congratulate the Government on their belated but nonetheless welcome recognition of the wisdom of righting what had assumed the proportions of an ancient wrong. In this moment of rejoicing we shall not, however, dwell on that wrong but rather remind our countrymen of the sufferings which its victim has silently borne during the seven long years of what was to him an exile from the land he loved and the people whom he yearned to serve. The deportation of Mr. Horniman and the continued ban on his return to India were not merely an arbitrary interference with his liberty of movement. They were part of a campaign of moral assassination, of which the refusal of the British Press to engage his professional services was the least unpleasant effect. No more cruel wrong can be done to a man than depriving him of all means of effectively answering his calumniators. Such a wrong was done to Mr. Horniman and the consequent mental anguish which it caused him was known only to those who, like the present writer, corresponded with him and learnt something of the struggles of one who, though broken by suffering, had never lost courage. In the history of British connexion with India there are few chapters which succeeding generations of Britishers will read with greater shame than that which will narrate the story of Horniman's persecution in exile from India. Mr. Horniman and India will forgive that persecution but neither of them can forget it. The people of India certainly cannot forget it, for it was because of them and for their sake that he became its victim. Now that the chapter has ended and he is again in their midst, the memory of that persecution and, still more of his services to them for which he suffered, will add to the zest and warmth of their grateful welcome.

UNIVERSITY REFORM. III.

In all projects of university reform under our present organization the greatest difficulty is usually created by considerations of finance. The reform and re-organization of the University of Bombay, including the founding, equipping and maintaining of additional universities in the Presidency, must necessarily involve a serious financial strain on the Presidency, which the most ardent advocate of reform cannot possibly ignore. The Setalvad Committee has made some estimates, which rough as they are, cannot but serve as a good guide in reckoning up the total and final cost of giving effect to the proposals for organic and functional reform in the university. Even if we discard, under pressure of economy, the fascinating idea of congregating the university buildings and institutions in Bombay round about a common centre, even if we do not insist on those indispensable extensions of university activities which are comprised in the institution of additional faculties for Fine Arts and Technology, the cost of reform in Bombay city alone, taking both the initial and recurring outlay, must run into lakhs, if not crores. And the finances of the Presidency are by no means in such a flourishing state, the revenue by no means so elastic, the demands of education in the earlier stages by no means so negligible as to justify a light-hearted consent to the estimates and proposals of that moderate body of reformers presided over by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. The proposition before the Senate to-day demands a recurring annual grant of five lakhs from Government to the university in Bombay; and, in the interests of stability and certainty in the university finances the Senate seek to make this grant unalterable or irreducible by the successive Legislative Councils. Apart altogether from the jealousy likely to be created in the Council by such a proposal, we cannot forget the consideration, unavoidably present to the mind of the legislator and the financier of the Presidency, that Bombay city is not the only claimant for the assistance of Government funds for carrying out university reform in that centre.

The financing difficulty is thus the one rock which the pilot of the reform proposals must dread and beware of, if his proposals are at all to be carried out. And in so doing he will do well to give a thought to what may be termed the basic principles of educational finance. At the cost of a paradox we must affirm that education is one of those functions of the State the cost of which must never be grudged, if only because it is bound to be repaid a thousandfold in the long run. On the other hand, education is one of those activities of the State which it would be suicidal to seek to make self-sufficient. No tax is so hateful and baneful as a tax on education, whether it is levied in the clear unmistakable form of fees charged for the service rendered, or is disguised and concealed in the still more heavy and obnoxious payment exacted by such devices as compulsory Bible-teaching in missionary institutions that end in perverting the spirit of a nation, and in subduing its soul. We must, therefore, lay it down as a categorical imperative that university reconstruction must not be suffered to be founded in the slightest degree on the understanding that a substantial part of the cost of the reform will be recouped from the fees. In an ideal community there will be no fees whatsoever for education at any stage. We are far from that ideal stage, and must, therefore, accept regretfully the existing machinery in which fees do play a part in financing educational activities. But even then we cannot insist too much on the fact that such fees should not be increased if we have the slightest desire to accelerate the spread of education in the community.

If we desire the reforms in spite of their costliness, and yet permit no increase of the fees, how are we to get the reforms? That, in brief, is the main problem of finance in university reform. Its solution may be found in one of three alternatives, which are not necessarily mutually exclusive; but which must be employed concurrently and very carefully if muddle and waste are to be avoided. The first of these alternatives is reducing cost by introducing and encouraging an element of missionary zeal in the human factor or agent of education. To a great extent this will manifest itself in a scale of salaries far lower than are now allowed in the Indian Educational Service. We are apt to forget that this scale has been framed for the special benefit of a class of educationists who may be termed educationists only by courtesy, and then, too, not without a certain stretch of the imagination. They are, with brilliant exceptions, of course, primarily professionals, who sought to obtain a market price for their services made into a more or less artificial monopoly, thanks to the sedulous cultivation of the myth that the best teacher must be white-skinned preferably a European import. The breed is, of course, even now not extinct; and the virus of their greed has infected the Indians who, being trained by them, are following in their footsteps. But if we wish our national educational institutions and organisations to be redeemed from this infection, it is of the utmost importance that the vicious circle of argument created by the insatiate self-interest of an alien class of self-made educationists must be broken through. The spirit of a vocation as contra-distinguished from the greed of a profession will naturally take some time to grow; but it is not too late to begin fostering it and so to remove one of the greatest obstacles to the Indianization of the educational service, which is badly needed, but which will not be really beneficial if the Indian replacing the European in the educational service demands the same exorbitant terms which are now the order of the day. But while we consider the inculcation of spirit of missionary zeal in the educationists a great necessity, we cannot ignore the existing organization of a society based on private property so far as to believe that by this change alone all the difficulties of university finance will be overcome. The second alternative, therefore, that we have to think of is the help given by the alumni or the citizens at large by voluntarily taxing themselves for the progress and development of the university. For a successful working of this, we must have a wide enlightenment which is by no means ultra conspicuous in this country. Munificent donations for higher education there no doubt, have been, in this country even in the present age of mad commercialism; but these are few and far between; and they cannot possibly be relied on to fill the gap in the university burget, when that body is reconstructed as desired. Even in Bombay, we fear the exclusive reliance on private charity,—we use the term in no offensive sense,—for the carrying out of the suggestions for reform and development will be grave a mistake against which the authorities concerned cannot be warned too often or too much. There thus remains the only other alternative,—an endowment from Government sufficient to bear the full burden of the projected reforms. We speak of an endowment from Government, because we think annual grants made at the option of the Legislature have a trick of failing in times of the greatest emergency to the university. It is to be preferred even to a fixed grant of the nature of a consolidated-fund, not only to guard against the varying value of money itself in a Government capable of debasing or obliged to debase currency, but also to secure that degree of autonomy in university administration, which we consider to be the *sine qua non* of the healthy progress of education in general. The one difficulty in the way of realising such endowment is the probable unwillingness or inability of Government to make such a capital grant, in view of the fact that the claimant for such a consideration is likely to multiply, and so withdraw from the Government an amount of capital value which they would naturally be reluctant to part with. It is here, then, that the fight will have to be most severe between the advocates and champions of university reconstruction and the stalwarts of the public exchequer. In wishing success to the former we have no desire to see that the concession to the university education should be purchased at the cost of other and, perhaps, equally important departments of education. Only to the extent that the reformers of the university succeed in suggesting a reduction in the more wasteful expenditure of the governmental machinery,—and there is considerable margin for such reduction—can they succeed in securing their objective without injuring the equal claims of other branches of national life and activities.

Notes of the Day.

Returned With Thanks.

There will be universal approbation in China of the action of the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Shanghai in returning the meagre little tribute of polite condolence on the part of the British-ridden Shanghai Municipality in the form of 75,000 dollars for distribution amongst those who suffered as a result of the Shanghai riots of last May. The Peking Government, which has taken up in this matter a thoroughly self-respecting attitude, instructed the official to return this "compassionate grant," and one can understand how it feels that this offer of a paltry sum is adding insult to injury when one remembers that the policy of Britain in the Shanghai affair has been far from honourable. After the riots, the Diplomatic Body, in which the principal European Powers were represented, appointed a commission of investigation. The latter condemned the conduct of the Shanghai Municipality and the police. This was a bitter pill for England to swallow, and the British Foreign Office succeeded in preventing the publication of the Commission's findings. Sir Austen Chamberlain managed on the contrary to have another inquiry through a judicial tribunal of three jurists, one of whom was an Englishman, another a Japanese, while the third who presided over it was an American. The first two fulfilled British expectations but the third Mr. Finlay Johnson repeated the censure of the previous Commission, and urged the dismissal of the Shanghai Chief of Police, Mr McEwen. This verdict was given on October 24, but since then, there has been pursued a policy of hush-hush in bringing to book the officials guilty of shooting in the Shanghai riots and Chinese feeling remains as exasperated as it was six months ago.

A Universal Tribute.

The tribute of admiration paid to Mahatma Gandhi all over the world is well illustrated in an article by Dhan Gopal Mukherji in the "Swarajya Annual" with the arresting title "Who put India on the map?" "Through and because of Gandhi", he says, "we have achieved the status of men. To-day in the United States any Indian can achieve fame by speaking and writing about Mahatmaji. Even those who attack him attain fame. When the Right Hon S. Sastri lectured here, people went to listen to him, not because he was Sastri, but because he was denouncing the apostle of Non-Cooperation." Mr. Mukherji thinks that not only in America but in Europe we are looked upon as a race of men of whom a great deal is expected. He says: "The other day in Spain people called on me to tell them of Mahatmaji." They said "Gandhi is a symbol of new hope." In France and Switzerland they repeated the same sentiment. In Italy more than one Italian told him that it was Gandhi who gave them spiritual assurance, and travelling through the Balkans he came across people who told him that if they did not accept and live the teachings of Gandhism they were doomed. A Bulgarian gentleman explained to him why. "In the Balkans", he said, "we are murdering one another in the name of communalism or Law and Order. We fear our neighbours as we fear cut-throats and robbers. We live in a perpetual terror of war and plunder. If we do not take to Gandhism we shall perish. After all what is Gandhism? It is Christianity with a new emphasis." And he stressed the need for distinguishing Christism from Historical Christianity. Fifteen years ago, when Mr. Mukherji paid his first visit to America, a Hindu was considered nothing better than a coolie. Now he can hold his head high as a man from Gandhi's country.

Khaddar v. Hunger.

Dr. P. C. Ray's eloquent address on Khaddar delivered at the Congress House on Thursday deserves the most serious consideration of the Bombay public. Dr. Ray has special claims to be heard with respect. His simplicity of life, trained imagination and his feeling heart have enabled him to view the Khaddar question from the hungry man's point of view, the only point of view from which the true value of Khaddar can be best appreciated. Dr. Ray, however, was not content with a hypothesis. With the fastidiousness of a trained scientist he tested the hypothesis in the crucible of a typical Indian village in normal times and the abnormal times of famine. And after repeated experiments he saw with his own eyes that a hungry villager, capable of utilising his enforced leisure in spinning, can get thereby one good meal in place of a bad one. "Is that all?" ask many, innocently though. "Why, that is everything!" replies the Acharya. The question and the answer illustrate the two unfortunately divergent points of view. If only the man about the city, drilled to see and read of things only on a large scale and to whom production can only mean factory regime, if only the city-man could view things from the appallingly poor Indian villager's standpoint, he would see in Khaddar both humanity and the soundest economics. If even one in a hundred in Bombay were to use Khaddar habitually, our city, which, in more senses than one, draws its sustenance from the villages, would give a little more bread to ten thousand village homes and more. It must necessarily be the poorest and most industrious who would spin from day to-day for a wage of two annas. What better and simpler form of orgnised charity, we would ask of any one with an open mind, can be imagined than the use of Khaddar which almost automatically carries relief to the most destitute and industrious in their own homes scattered all over the country?

The Reduction in Fares.

The G. I. P. Railway administration deserve congratulations on having at last realised the wisdom of reducing the fares from next April. The decision to bring the upper class fares very nearly to pre-war level, and to give a real concession to third-class traffic beyond the 150 miles zone will give great satisfaction to the travelling public. The present rate of 4 pies per mile for the third-class ordinary fare is to be kept up to 150 miles, but from 150 to 300 miles it is reduced to 3½ pies per mile, while beyond 300 miles the fare will be only 3 pies per mile. This is a gratifying improvement on the old scale which fixed the fare at 4 pies per mile up to 300 miles, and 3½ for distances beyond. We hope, however, that the extent of the new reductions will not make the G. I. P. think that they have done their best to cater for more traffic. It will be a pity if the zeal for looking to the convenience of the travelling public stops there. Third-class week-end concessions to Poona and Nasik, and an experiment to introduce them to reach important places like Sholapur and Nagpur will accelerate the lower class traffic very perceptibly, and it will be a mistake to take off the very limited inter-class accommodation on the long distance trains. The G. I. P. has never liked the retention of the inter-class, but it will be a serious inconvenience to a section of the travelling public willing to pay more than double the new third-class fare for a bit more comfort, if the inter-class is dispensed with.

The Planters' Defence.

When Sir Bhupendra Mitra made in October last an official visit to Assam to study labour conditions in the province, there were rumours to the effect that the planters in the Dibrugarh sub-division treated him with scant courtesy. Very probably the rumours arose as the result of Indians noticing the 'polite by order' behaviour of the planters at functions where the dignitary from Simla was present to see East and West combine in happy co-operative effort. Anyway the planters thought the charges against them of rudeness to an Indian official of such eminence deserved categorical denial, and in a long statement the chairman of the Assam Branch Tea Association does so, giving an account of how on October 24, Sir Bhupendra was received at the station, was motored down to the club house, given a lunch and motored away to a tea estate. The statement condescends to add that "on the date in question the opening meet of the year was being held in the club, but this in no way interfered with Sir Bhupendra's reception there or the lunch for which a special room was reserved." Could politeness go further?

Secondary Teachers' Salaries.

Schoolmasters should be the last to come under the retrenchment axe; but they are often the first. We pointed out some days ago how in the name of retrenchment secondary teachers even in Government service find their regular promotions and allowances withheld from them under various pretexts. A correspondent informs us of a new methods of baulking the teacher of his due. A graduate teacher in a Government school, starting on a salary of Rs. 70 per month, gets his annual increment till in ten years his salary is Rs. 120. Then comes an "efficiency bar" which was originally intended to operate only if the teacher's work failed to be satisfactory. Now-a-days, however, it seems that the teacher is not allowed to cross the bar unless his work is pronounced to be "eminently satisfactory" or "excellent," and his good fortune depends more upon the available funds and the casual test by the inspector than on the report of the head master. A similar disability in an aggravated form is said to be imposed upon Secondary teachers in the Education Department of Baroda. A graduate there, in the fifth standard grade, starts on Rs. 60 per month and gets an annual increment of Rs. 5 till his salary is Rs. 80 which is the maximum for the grade. His promotion to the next higher grade depends only upon a vacancy arising in the grade. Thus many a graduate teacher, under the present rules, will have to retire on Rs. 80. In the private schools of this Presidency, at any rate in most of them, things are much worse still. In the city of Bombay with its high cost of living there are well-known schools which pay graduate teachers an initial salary of Rs. 50 and under! Increments thereafter are few and far between, and most of the able and ambitious teachers are soon forced to leave the profession, qualifying themselves meanwhile for law. If they stick on out of attachment to the work they are forced to exhaust their energies in supplementary work. Yet educationists wonder why, in spite of periodical manipulation of curricula and screwing up of standard of examinations, secondary education has been, on the whole, a failure.

BACK FROM EXILE.

MR. HORNIMAN IN INDIA.

PERMISSION TO LAND GRANTED

TO ARRIVE IN MADRAS TO-DAY.

The following wire was received last night:

"DHANUSHKODI, Jan 8.

"Allowed To land here after delay. Proceeding now to Madras.

"HORNIMAN"

Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" was deported from India to England in 1919 under the Defence of India Act. Prior to his connection with the "Chronicle" Mr. Horniman had made a mark in the field of journalism as Editor of the "Southern Daily Mail" and Assistant Editor of "The Statesman," Calcutta. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta invited Mr. Horniman to take up the charge of the "Bombay Chronicle," on its foundation in 1913. The political activity of the city and of Western India owed not a little to the personality, forceful eloquence, powerful writings and devoted sacrifice of Mr. Horniman in the cause of India.

A friend of the friendless, Mr. Horniman was generous and charitable to a fault. There was not a just and fair cause but was befriended by Mr. Horniman, regardless of personal sacrifice demanded of him. Mr. Horniman is expected to be back amidst the people of Bombay shortly.

"HEARTIEST GREETINGS"

"CHRONICLE'S" WELCOME.

The following telegram has been sent to Mr. Horniman by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor "Bombay Chronicle" on behalf of himself and colleagues:—

"Heartiest greetings. Looking forward welcoming you in Bombay soon."

INDIA'S WELCOME.

ACT OF JUSTICE LONG OVERDUE.

The following statements had been made before the receipt of the news, last night, of Mr. Horniman's landing at Dhanushkodi:—

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu being interviewed by a representative of 'The Chronicle" yesterday afternoon, said:—I was surprised and delighted to see the news of Mr. Horniman's arrival at Colombo in the "Bombay Chronicle" this morning. I sincerely trust that the Government of India will at last perform an act of justice long overdue towards a brave and noble Englishman whose services to India have been immeasurable. The whole of India will offer him welcome in grateful remembrance of his devotion and sacrifice.

MR. JINNAH ON GOVT. WRONG.

To a representative of this journal, Mr. M. A Jinnah said:—

My opinion has always been on principle that Government have wronged Mr. Horniman and if he chooses to come back to India, as a British subject, he should be free to do so.

MR MODY ASKS FOR FAIRPLAY

Mr. H. P. Mody, interviewed by our representative, said:—

I have expressed myself times without number about the way in which Mr. Horniman was got out of the way. However obnoxious he might have been from the point of view of a certain section, that certainly can never constitute a valid reason for adopting an unusual and arbitrary procedure. I have always maintained that Mr. Horniman should be allowed back into the country. If every publicist, who had made himself obnoxious, was to be got rid of by deportations there would be an end to freedom, and I hold, that, regardless of any consequences that might be feared by Government, he should be given his passport. It argues considerable weakness on the part of Government if they fear one man so much that they will not let him in, in spite of strong public feeling in the matter and in spite of the gross injustice underlying the whole proceeding. I am sure the present Governor of Bombay has a keen sense of fairplay and will reconsider the position taken up by his Government. It is far better to have even a dangerous agitator let loose than to endanger a feeling in the minds of right thinking people that their liberties could be trifled with at the sweet will and pleasure of an irresponsible administration.

ENOUGH GROUNDS TO ALLOW HIM TO RETURN.

The Government had no grounds for deporting him, they have enough reasons for allowing him to come back.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

HIS SECOND MOTHERLAND

Mr. J. K. Mehta expressed his views on the subject as follows:—

A large number of people must have read with almost a thrill placards of evening papers yesterday announcing "Mr. Horniman en route to India." It must have been a great disappointment to them to learn that the iron wall set up against this friend and protagonist of the Indian cause by the foreign Government was still there and that strenuous efforts must be made to secure his return to this land which he has been serving so faithfully and loyally ever since his conversion. Never a day has passed but people have remembered him as a bold and independent fighter for freedom, the gap, caused by whose being suddenly spirited away, has not yet been filled up. British Imperialism is accountable for many a sin of commission and omission against human liberty and the deportation of Mr. Horniman without any opportunity being given to him to explain has been one of the darkest. Despite the admission that nothing positive could be found against him, for even the pretext of the old charge against him regarding the allegation in the "Chronicle" about the use of dum-dum bulltes by the military was exploded long before, the British Government had neither the fairness nor the generosity to allow him to return to this country. Persistent and unanimous demands from the Indian people for the removal of the ban against him have been turned down by vague, evasive and misleading replies and statements. The prestige of the Government has suffered lamentably and grievously over this affair. Now is the time for them to retrieve the great wrong. If truth and honesty count for anything in politics, Mr. Horniman must be allowed to return to the country which has come to mean to him his second Motherland.

PLAY THE GAME!

On what grounds can the Government continue the ban on Mr. Horniman? Is there a state of war in India or in the Empire? No. Is Government in a state of embarrassment in India? No. Is Mr. Horniman an Anarchist or seditionist? No. Is Mr. Horniman guilty of breaking the law of the land? No. Then why should he be denied an entry into India, Is Government still panicky? Or is the bureaucracy so very nervous or callous as to keep him out of the land of adoption? Will Sir Leslie Wilson assert his independent judgment and action, as in the case of the great Gandhiji and Mr. Savarkar? Or will he be influenced by the pressure of interested parties, who dread Mr. Horniman's presence? Let Sir Leslie play the game straight.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

A TRUE FRIEND OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is very gratifying to read the happy news of Mr. Horniman's expected return to India, subject to the permission to be obtained from the Government of India. Let us hope, that wiser counsel prevails with Lord Reading's Government and the stigma of unjustly keeping an innocent man in exile without trial, is soon removed from the career of Lord Reading—the ex-Chief Justice of England. I have the privilege of being one of his intimate friends and as such. I am eagerly longing for his "Dharshana." Apart from his valuable services to the Nation on political platform and in the press, Mr. Horniman's great and untiring services to the victims of the deadly Influenza. in 1918 can never be forgotten. During these critical days of anxiety he had successfully served the suffering humanity, just in a way befitting to a real Humanitarian. I was then working with him, as Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League of which Mr. Horniman was the president. The way in which he afforded the medical relief and nursing of the poor patients without the distinction of caste or creed was simply marvellous as is even acknowledged by the Bombay Municipal Corporation and their then Executive Health Officer Dr Turner. His personal attendance and nursing to the poorest of the poor in their filthy dark rooms have quite naturally inspired—rather added in me a feeling of great respect for him. His services to God's dumb creation are also unique and equally great. Thus there is nothing wrong to say about him, that he has been a valuable asset of his dear adopted motherland—India. Such a man is sure to receive an enthusiastic public reception when he fortunately happens to be restored to us. Let us therefore all unitedely pray for his restoration to us soon, and then we shall forget all the hardships, injustice and misfortunes suffered by this great and eminent Man.—Yours, etc.

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA'S DEMAND

The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha deplores the continuance of the cruel ban on Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman, regards it as unnecessary, unjustified and inhumane, and calls upon the Government to remove the ban and right the wrong without delay.

HAVOC OF FLOODS

GRIM TALE OF RACK AND RUIN.

RELIEF FUNDS SWELLING.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Cologne.—Immense damage has been caused by the floods in the Rhineland where Doctor Severing, the Prussian Minister for Internal Affairs, is making an extended tour conferring with the local authorities in regard to the best means of preventing similar catastrophes in the future. Damage to the harbour at Dusseldorf is estimated at a million marks. 15 firms in the vicinity have claimed 867,00 marks. The claims already entered in Coblenz exceed two million marks.

Amsterdam.—While the Rhine, Waal and Meuse have fallen the River Yssel has attained a record height. A thousand people have already been rescued from the attics, roofs or dykes, but many are still awaiting rescue. Many victims of the floods have lost all their wordly possessions. Queen Wilhelmina visited the military barracks at Ede where many flood victims, mostly women and children, are sheltered. Queen Emma has contributed £200 for the relief of sufferers. £2,000 has already been received from Bafavia.—Reuter's Special.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

TUANCHIJUI RETIRING?

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Peking.—The Chief of the Executive, Tuanchijui, has circularised the provinces announcing his intention to retire from his office on 15th January and hand over administration to the Cabinet.

LATER.

Tuanchijui's circular telegram has been recalled at the last moment for revision.—Reuter.

100,000 FRANCS GIFT.

BY MAHARANI OF GWALIOR TO FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Paris.—M. Briand has received from Lord Crowe a letter enclosing a cheque for 100,000 francs to be employed for charitable purposes. The drawer of the cheque is the Maharani of Gwalior who is desirous of testifying to her gratitude for the kindness extended to her husband before his death in Paris.—Reuter.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA SIAM TREATY.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Prague.—The Commercial Treaty between Czecho-Slovakia and Siam, which is about to be concluded, will be signed in Paris.

Negotiations with China are meeting with difficulties owing, partly, to the fact that some European Governments do not accept competency of the Government at Peking.—Reuter.

MEETING OF NATIONAL RIFLE ASSN.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

A feature of the 63rd annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association, which is being held from 5th to 17th July, will be the Junior Kolapore Competition for teams of four representatives from any Colony or Dependency in the Empire, excluding the Dominions and India, on the same conditions as for the Kolapore Cup.—Reuter's Special.

"A MONARCHICAL PLOT"

ALLEGED FORGERY OF FRENCH BANK-NOTES

ARREST OF PRINCE AND HUNGARIAN NOTALBS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Budapest.—The circulation at The Hague of a quantity of forged 1,000 francs French bank-notes, apparently produced in Hungary has led to the arrest of three prominent Hungarians in Holland, and also the arrest here of Prince Louis Windischgraetz, ex-Minister of Supplies, and his private secretary and valet. The Prince is a Privy Councillor and a member of one of the most distinguished families of Central Europe. It is officially stated that the forgeries were executed not for personal gain but on what are assumed to be patriotic grounds. Another Hungarian, also of a good family, has been arrested in Hamburg on his arrival from Norway with false French bank-notes. Nadossy, Chief of the Police in Budapest, has been remanded into custody on a charge of complicity in the affair.—Reuter.

ALLEGATION AGAINST HUNGARY.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Paris.—The "Matin," while absolving the Hungarian Government of responsibility in connection with the forged bank-notes affair, accuses it of trying to hush up its political aspect, namely, a monarchical plot among the aristocracy of Hungary, whom the "Matin" reminds that she has regained her prosperity owing to international support and that, therefore, she has no excuse for tolerating conspiracy against peace.—Reuter.

TECHNICAL EXPERTS' COMPLICITY.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Budapest.—In connection with the French bank-notes case, three persons have been arrested, namely Gerce, a technical expert, the Cartographical Institute, Josef Szcertsey an official of the Hungarian National League and a youth named Verhaftet.

Geroe, in confession, declared that the paper used for the forged notes was supplied by certain employees of the Cartographical Institute who have admitted their guilt and have been arrested. Geroe had 25,000 notes of thousand francs, but some faulty alleged notes were taken out of a vault by Prince Windischgraetd.—Reuter.

ALBRECHT RESIGNS PRESIDENCY.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Budapest.—As a result of yesterday's disclosures Premier Bethlen interviewed to-day Regent Horthy to whom he reported in a detailed manner. The Regent expressed satisfaction at the manner in which the case was being conducted and hoped that the enquiry would soon be brought to a successful conclusion. Meanwhile, Archduke Albrecht has resigned his Presidency of the Hungarian National Unions "on account of the incalculable damage to the interests and reputation of Hungary due to the plot," though he absolves the Unions from implication in the conspiracy.

Paris.—Most sensational statements are being made in the French newspapers which believe that the Hungarian plot is specially directed against France and the little entente from the Crown Princes of Germany and Bavaria. Archduke Albrecht is among the prominent accused of complicity.

Le "Matin" says that the charges against the Hungarian Regent's aide-de-camp are very serious. It adds: "The enquiry will show how much Albrecht and the Regent whose political complicity is no longer open to doubt know of the crimes against common law which the conspirators are committing."—Reuter.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA MEMORIAL FUND

LONDON, Jan. 7.

A meeting at Mansion House passed a resolution in favour of establishing the Queen Alexandra National Memorial Fund to assist Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses to supply best possible nursing for the sick and poor in their own homes and also provide old age pensions to the Queen's nurses and reserve a relatively small sum to erect a suitable visible memorial to Queen Alexandra.—Reuter's Special.

BENEFIT OF NEW PENSIONS ACT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

It is learned officially that 306,000 widows and children have hitherto received the benefit of pensions under the new Widows and Orphans Pensions Act which came into operation on 1st January. The number of claims received is 163,0000, pensions have been awarded to 103,000, the number of applications rejected or withdrawn is 25,000 applications still under investigation number 34,500.—Reuter's Special.

THE FLOOD SHALL COME!

DAYS OF NO AHIN S. AFRICA.

ASIATIC BILL POSTPONEMENT UNLIKELY.

MR. ANDREWS IN CAPE TOWN.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires from Cape Town under date January 8:—

The Cabinet will have decided next week the position of the Asiatic Bill in Parliamentary session. Provided late place is given, there is some slight hope of modifying the public opinion. But if the Bill comes early it passes automatically, because all the three parties are pledged to support without reservation. Therefore, it is impossible to over-estimate the value of every effort made.

If the Bill once is scheduled, prestige inevitably prevents alteration in the programme afterwards. It is necessary to drop for the present the conference idea and demand postponement of the Bill pending further consideration. Unfortunately, the Indian question is almost the only non-contentious subject. Therefore, postponement is extremely difficult.

India must realise that the administration has already taken action as though the Bill were already passed. In Pretoria I went to the shop of a Mussalman barber, who shaved European customers for thirty years, but is now given notice only to serve coloured people. Another Mussalman showed me his adopted son, who has obtained yearly exemption for ten successive years, but who is now ordered back to India, although the boy orphan is without any relations in Homeland. Mussalmans have said to me this land is like the days of Noah; God will surely send the flood.—ANDREWS.

NO HOPE IN CONFERENCE.

NO CONCESSION POSSIBLE.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 8.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has arrived here after six weeks tour in the provinces investigating the Indian question. Interviewed, he stated that the public opinion in South Africa had hardened against Indians since his last visit. He could find no reason for this, since Indians were not increasing and a great proportion were doing very useful work; but the new awakening and alarm concerning the seriousness of the Native African question had caused settled determination to get rid of Indians, so that only the Native issue remained. Therefore, there is almost universal agreement among the European electorate to deal summarily with the Indian problem.

The New Asiatic Bill involved three main issues; firstly, limited but very definite repatriation by legal pressure; secondly, segregation—commercial and residential—within township areas; thirdly, confinement of Natal rural Indian population within the coastal belt.

Indians could not afford making any concession on such issues. Therefore, a conference, even if permitted, must end in deadlock. Postponement of the Asiatic Bill is exceedingly unlikely, because the Nationalist Government's prestige depended on its passing unmodified. No opposition is likely in the Union Parliament.

Mr. Andrews found the Indian community entirely united in opposing the Bill.

PUT OFF DREADED MOMENT.

RT. HON. SASTRI'S APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastry in the course of a message to the Press says:

"Our sleepless Overseas champion, Mr. C. F. Andrews advises the Government of India at this desperate stage to press on the Government of the Union of South Africa postponement of the Anti-Asiatic Bill. The public of India would do well to urge this course on our Government. I cannot think what would be the eventual game, but Mr. Andrews is apparently in the position of a doctor who has lost all hope of the patient's recovery and concentrates all his skill and energy on putting off the dreaded moment. Who knows what possibilities there may be under Providence! Our only duty is to prolong the life in case Providence should wish to intervene. The Government of India itself has acted on this policy in sending the Paddison Deputation. In any event the Boer doctrine of inequality and racialism is to prevail. The saddest part of this sad business is that our oppressors in Natal are British Boers, not South African Boers, as General Smuts is careful to point out."—A. P.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

PADDISON'S WITHDRAWAL URGED.

The following telegram has been addressed by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

"The representative of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association cables from South Africa that the Union Government has decided to take action on the Asiatic Bill on January 14th 1926. The Association earnestly hopes the Government of India will press the Union Government to postpone the Bill till Government and people in India have had an opportunity of considering the Paddison Committee Report and making suggestions thereon. The Association also requests that the Paddison Committee be instructed to withdraw if the Union Government does not agree to the postponement."

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE'S MESSAGE.

MADRAS, Jan 8.

The National Home Rule League has sent the following message to the Government of India based on the cable from Johannesburg:—

"Received cable from Johannesburg stating Cabinet there decides programme of Asiatic Bill next week. The National Home Rule Executive prays Indian Government to urge delay till the Deputation now here ian put the case.—(Sd.) BESANT."

DEATH OF SIR GERALD GIFFARD.

The death has occurred of Sir Gerald Gicard.—Reuter's Special.

[Major-General Sir General Godfray Giffard who died at the age of 59 belonged to the I.M.S. He rose to be Lt.-Col. in 1910 and Major General in 1918. He worked as Professor of Materia Medica, Madras College (1901), as Professor of Surgery (1903). He was Commandant of the Hospital Ship Madras (1914-15), rose to be Surgeon-General with the Governor of Madras (1919-23), and retired in 1924).

PRESIDENTS' CONFERENCE OVER.

DELHI, Jany. 8.

The Conference of Presidents of Assembly and Provincial Legislative Councils concluded its session this evening, after disposing of a heavy agenda, dealing mainly with the procedure of business in the legislatures.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Brisbane.—The Government has decided to constitute a cotton pool board to deal with seed-cotton produced in Queensland for five years from 1st January 1927.—Reuter's Special.

London.—At Cardiff, the Welsh Rugby Trial Probable Fifteen (for the Wales-England international match at Cardiff on 16th inst.) beat the Rest by 21 points to 14.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

ESSENCE OF FEDERAL SYSTEM.

SIR. F. WHYTE'S SURVEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

Sir Frederick Whyte's book surveying the principal federal constitutions of the world with special reference to relations of the Central to the Local Governments in India is being published by the Government of India who, in placing the monograph before the public, hopes that "it will place in the hands of the public an interesting examination illustrated by historical references of a problem which is of great practical importance in modern India. The detached position which the author occupied during his stay in India adds to the interest of opinions expressed therein, but although the monograph was prepared at the request of the Government of India the views are entirely those of the author."

Sir Frederick Whyte's book runs to over 300 pages of print. He proceeds with the assumption that India being a unitary state is contemplating federalism in the future and for that purpose he holds that lessons may be learnt elsewhere than in England. He considers it fortunate for India that she possesses a strong Government at the centre. The problem before them is now to decentralize by transferring some powers to the provinces. "The three Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal required as time went on and problems multiplied a common head. Hence the creation of the first Governor-General in the person of Warren Hastings. Today the wheel has come full circle and the Presidencies demand a return of some if not all of their former powers."

NATIONAL UNITY.

In examining the basis of national unity he holds that national sovereignty is a modern conception and mostly it has been brought about by a common fear of a foe. Language was an important factor in national unity. In India, however, English is and will be the federal language. Various provinces may have their own languages. Sir Frederick Whyte says "a common language can only be dispensed with where the languages spoken in the different parts of any particular country are each and all of them adequate vehicles of economic and political thought not to speak of higher literary form necessary in arts and letters. In this sense a common language is of course indispensable to India since none of the indigenous languages has any chance of becoming the "lingua franca" of the whole Indian empire. Therefore, whatever in future may be the languages of provincial autonomy in India, English is and will remain the federal language and as such one of the greatest of all instruments in the making of Indian unity."

He thinks that local patriotism is the foundation of enduring federalism and that revival of provincial languages should provide sound foundation for provincial autonomy.

He observes referring to the revival of Bengalee that if in each Indian province, in its own appropriate manner, a similar renaissance takes place accompanied as it must be by a growth in self-respect, then the foundations will have been laid for success in the enterprise of provincial self-government. It is significant and full of hope for the future that while many individual Indians have allowed themselves to be uprooted from their native country by the attractions of Western life and thought the renaissance of Indian life which is so marked a feature to-day has proceeded parallel to, and contemporary with, the rapid advance of Western influence throughout the East. The spirit of that renaissance when grown to its full stature will be the life-blood of provincial self-government.

SPEED OF FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Sir Frederick Whyte thinks that till recently the Government of India's concern had been the discharge of essential executive functions which had veiled the fact that since 1858 a constitutional problem of first magnitude has been slowly incubating and has now reached a stage where a firm grasp of constitutional principle is the only security against costly errors.

The second concern of the Government has been the political condition of India. The rise and fall of popular excitement, dangerous cross-currents of communal feeling and the play of all those other forces that stir the waters of Indian life constituted the major concerns of the Indian Government.

Sir Frederick says that if objection is offered that India is not a federal state his answer is "that though the Government in India does not rest on a federal basis the raw material for the creation of a federal constitution already exists and the first step towards it was taken by Parliament not perhaps as deliberately or with as full a comprehension as the solemn language suggests in the fifth paragraph of the preamble to the Government of India Act which says, "and whereas concurrently with the gradual development of self-governing institutions in the provinces of India it is expedient to give to those provinces in provincial matters the largest measure of independence of the Government of India which is compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities."

The next step in the solution of the Indian constitutional problem will bring us face to face with those very questions the makers of federal constitutions in Germany, in Switzerland, in the British Dominions and above all in the United States of America had to answer.

ESSENCE OF FEDERAL SYSTEM.

Sir Frederick Whyte devotes a major part of his monograph to an examination in detail of the history of seven representative federal constitutions of the world, and their main features. These are of the United States of America, Australia, Canada, South Africa, Switzerland, Imperial Germany and Republican Germany. The purpose of the Government of India in asking him t write it as he understood was "to make available as much as possible of material at present lacking for the examination of the constitutional position in India by the Government itself, by the people as a whole and eventually by the Statutory Commission. The present volume is no more than an introduction to the study of the relatins between the Government of India and the local Governments wherein actual contemporary Indian facts are stated and an attempt is made to describe the different ways in which other countries have sought or reached a solution of the problems involved.

After examining at length the various constitutions Sir Frederick Whyte lays down that the essence of a federal system lies in the following factors:—

(1) The constitution itself appears in the form of a written statute supreme over all instruments of Government and subject to a process of amendment more elaborate and deliberate than an enactment of the ordinary law.

(2) The constitution assigns to the component parts of the federation federal and provincial specific functions in legislation, in judicial competence and executive action.

(3) The constitution separates these spheres in such a manner as to permit the federal power and the provincial power respectively the completest possible freedom of action each in its alloted area, and direct contact by the Government with the individual citizen in respect of its legitimate functions.

(4) The constitution assigns the duty of interpreting its provisions to a court (or courts) of justice, usually to a federal supreme court.

Taking the supremacy of the constitution first we observe to this condition which indeed must be the pivot of federalism in practice. It is true that owing to the fiction of legal sovereignty of the Imperial Parliament the constitutions of all British Dominions do not appear to be completely supreme, but inasmuch as political sovereignty belongs without doubt to each of the Dominions the Dominion constitution in each case is the sovereign document.

As regards the division of subjects federal systems follow varying lines, but there was certain minimum power which every central Government possessed. The smooth operation of the system depended more on the line of division being definite than on the assignment of subjects to one side or the other. There were, however, a number of subjects, like foreign relations, defence, national, communications, commerce, banking and issue of paper money, insurance, etc., which must belong to the Central Government. Police was usually a provincial subject in federal constitutions.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Referring to provincial autonomy Sir Frederick Whyte points out how this word is misused in India. In its true meaning it would mean independence of all external control, but would not indicate the kind of internal Government as to whether it was autocratic or democratic. For the purpose of India the term can have only one meaning, namely, the relation of Governor's province to the Government of India and ultimately to the Crown as represented by the Secretary of State and the Imperial Parliament. Autonomy could never be absolute and provincial autonomy in India to-day exists only in embryo; for, the relaxation of the Secretary of State's control under Section 19-A could not be further modified even under a federal constitution. The fact remains that only in the sphere of transferred departments is autonomy granted and that also subject to re-transfer of the transferred subjects under certain conditions.

Sir Frederick Whyte quotes from the Feetham Committee's report and two majority and minority reports of the Muddiman Committee to show that hitherto each successive amendment had been designed to meet the political needs of the moment and no attempt has been made for a clearer definition of the functions of the Central and Provincial Governments.

As regards Indian States they have been affected by the recent changes. "If India is about to move towards the goal of federalism the Indian States may well claim a share in the discussion and a place in the eventual federation. The fact that their Governments vary in character and present great contrasts to the provinces is irrelevant. There have been federations of political units possessing very different forms of Government and there is no reason why there should not be again."

Sir Frederick Whyte continued that his instructions were not to draw up any new division of subjects. The first impression, he says, that emerges from a study of the present Indian constitution in comparison with federal constitutions elsewhere is that a true line of division between provinces and the Government of India still has to be drawn. There is a lack of definition in the line as drawn at present where it is drawn at all and that precision in the allotment of responsibility towards which every federal constitution strives is almost wholly lacking in the Government of India Act. This point is taken with unanimity both by the majority and the minority of the Reforms Enquiry Committee though with varying emphasis. It was clearly before the minds of the Committee on division of functions and it appears over and over again in the despatches of the Government of India. Six years ago it does not appear to have been so prominently before the minds of the authors of the Joint Report, and as one of the authors of that Report was also one of the principal authors of the Act itself and showed himself more receptive to political than to constitutional pleas it may be that he must be held in some degree responsible for the failure to foresee the perplexities which this lack of precision must engender. The Englishman's refusal to build a bridge until he actually comes to the river bank is responsible for the elasticity of the British Constitution; but it entails certain risks in any country where the Constitution can only exist in the form of the written word of a statute.

ESSENTIALS FOR A FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Sir Frederick Whyte, in conclusion, lays down certain essentials for a Federal constitution in India:—

"(1) Not only must the division of functions be clearly laid down in the constitution itself, but there must be as little doubt as possible where the residuary powers of sovereignty actually lie.

(2) With the sphere of action defined the next requirement is undoubtedly that each Government, Federal or Provincial, should be enabled by the possession of its own administrative agencies to make its will effective over the whole field allotted to it by the constitution. The Diet of the Germanic Confederation like the American Confederation of the early days failed because it possessed no instruments whereby it could establish direct contact with the individual citizen placed apparently under its authority. There can be no question that the policy recently pursued by the Government of India in drawing within its direct control the administration of customs, opium, salt, ports and so on, is not only a step in the right direction, but one which indicates the road upon which constitutional reform must proceed if India contemplates any kind of Federal Government.

(3) Inasmuch as a Federal Constitution being a contract between parties with different functions and different interests it must be enshrined in the solemn form of a special statute and as a constitution is of necessity supreme over all other instruments of Government it must not be subject to too easy a process of amendment. This is equally true whether the amendment takes place as a result of enquiry by a Royal Commission or whether it be made by some indigenous process in India. Indeed it is even truer in the latter event than the former. Here the need for precision is as great as in any other respect; for if the process of amendment is merely that of ordinary legislative enactment the essential element of deliberate and mature consideration is sure to be lacking. Without enabling the process of constitutional amendment in too great an elaboration of procedure it is both possible and necessary to make the process long enough and deliberate enough to ensure that a given amendment represents the considered will of those entitled to alter the constitution. It is also essential that since no constitution can foresee every contingency the procedure for settling doubts should be clearly laid down. At present under the Devolution Rules the Government of India possesses an unfettered discretion in this matter and whether this function remains in future in the hands of the Central Government or whether it is transferred to a Federal Supreme Court as under some constitutions, it is most desirable that the procedure, in itself as simple as possible, should be laid down without qualification or ambiguity in terms of the constitution. A constitutional omission here may become the gateway to confusion.—A. P. Special Service.

"CRIMINAL & FOOLISH."

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION.

GOVT. OF INDIA & S. AFRICAN MENACE.

BRIGHT FUTURE OF HEDJAZ & PERSIA.

H. H. AGA KHAN INTERVIEWED

His Highness Aga Sultan Sir Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, the head of Ismaili Mahomedans, returned to Bombay by the P and O. mail steamer "Razmak" on Friday morning, and was accorded a royal welcome by his friends and followers at the Mole. He landed at 6 a.m. at Ballard Pier, where he was warmly received by a large number of his followers. A representative of the "Chronicle" who interviewed the Aga Khan soon after his arrival at his bungalow put a number of questions on the situation in India and abroad to which he gave brief but pertinent replies. His Highness was very hopeful in regard to the new regime in Persia, and said he was optimistic about its future.

Mosul Decision.

Questioned about the Mosul Decision and the prospects of settlement he said: "When I left England most of the discussions had taken place and decisions arrived at; and I do not know more about it. In fact I know no more than what has appeared in Reuter's telegrams.

New Persian Regime.

Q.:—What are Your Highness' views on the new regime in Persia? A.—I think it is a most hopeful sign and I have the greatest confidence and faith in the new sovereign. In reply to my telegram which I received from the new Shah and other communications I find that the new Shah is working very hard to make Persia a model State. He has taken as his model Karim Khan Zend, the best and the greatest Persian King. I am very much in touch with Persian affairs during the last two years; and I am most optimistic about Persia's future. Any Parsis who want to go to Persia for economic or other reasons are likely to receive very good assistance to settle there and will be received with open arms.

Hedjaz Situation.

Q.—Your Highness must have some views on the settlement of the Hedjaz, its future and Ibn Saud's victory? A.—Ibn Saud is likely, if once he has established himself, to give the Hedjaz peace and prosperity, and finally to put an end to the scandalous behaviour of some evil-doers towards the pilgrims. Here too, I am optimistic and from what I hear Ibn Saud is likely, though a Wahabi himself, to give every consideration to other Moslem sects.

Q.—May I know your views on the present situation in Egypt?—A. I know very little about Egypt, except what appears in newspapers.

East & South Africa Problems.

Q.—Your Highness might perhaps enlighten me on the present situation in East and South Africa. A.—I do not know anything about South Africa, but as for East Arica, Tanganyika's great fear and grievance, viz: the insistence of the Government to keep account books in English has been removed. In regard to Tanganyika, I am hopeful. I do not know much about Kenya, as I did not go there last year, but Mr. Rangacharyar, Mr. Roy and Sir H. Simpson, who were on the Committee on the East African Question, have succeeded in holding back the Immigration Act. I am hopeful, however, that in Kenya also there may be prosperity and improvement.

Hindu Muslim Tension.

Q.:—May I know what you think about the present Hindu-Muslim tension A:—Yes. I have heard about it, and I consider Hindu-Muslim quarrel not only criminal but also foolish. I do not know what they have got to quarrel about. They should respect each other and unite for the solution of the economic problem which is more pressing than everything else.

Reforms in India

Q.:—What is the attitude of the present British Government regarding political Reforms in India?—A.—I do not know anything about it.

Q.:—Is there any likelihood of a Royal Commission being appointed before 1929?—A.—I do not know.

Q.—Would you like to seek election to the Legislative Assembly at the next elections?—A.—Well, I may some day, but not at the next elections.

How to tackle S. African menace.

Q.—What line of action do you suggest to the people and the Government of India to follow in order to redress the grievances in South Africa?—A.—I think the best method for the Government of India would be to deal directly with the South African Government. The South African Government are likely to misunderstand pressure from London. I have the greatest hope of a settlement through diplomatic and direct methods rather than through London.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 7.

His Excellency Sir William Marris will open on January 16th the All-India Fine Arts Exhibition which will be held at Lucknow from the 16th to 31st instant under the chairmanship of Hon. Rai Rajeshwar Baji, Minister of Education.

Side by side with the Arts Exhibition there will be a Music Conference which will be attended by a number of well-known Indian professional and amateur musicians. On the 20th instant, the last day of the Music Conference, an amateur competition will be held both in vocal and instrumental music.—A. P.

RAIN IN YEOTMAL.

YEOTMAL, Jan. 8.

Sharp showers are intermittently pouring here and the prospect of the skies clearing is not sight. More than an inch of rain has been recorded since yesterday.—A. P.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES OVER.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

The Currency Commission concluded to-day the examining of witnesses in India.—A. P.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER COMMUNICATION IN DANGER.

Giving evidence before the Tariff Board to-day Mr. P. Parrott and Mr. Hewison representatives of the Indian General Navigation and Railway Company Limited urged the reduction of duty on fabricated materials imported for the construction of inland vessels and asked for a definition of the term "inland" vessels in conformity with the generally accepted and obviously original intention of the Board. They emphasised that if inland steamer services were to be maintained up to the standard of efficiency hitherto obtained it would be necessary for many years to come to import certain classes of river crafts and in view of the competition which inland shipping generally had to contend with in the shape of railways and native craft the high rate of duty now imposed was adding a burden which was likely to affect adversely the development of water communications which was a matter of greatest importance so far as this side of India was concerned.—A. P.

BIHAR & ORISSA BUDGET

PATNA, Jan. 7.

A number of important schemes will be presented by the Ministry of Education, Bihar and Orissa, for incorporation in the Budget demands for the current financial year. The first scheme is for the establishment of a Veterinary College at Patna, the second is for the establishment of a cattle breeding and dairying farm at Patna, the third is for the establishment of a provincial museum at Patna, and the last aims at the re-organisation of Co-operative Department and well-boring section of the Agriculture Department. Three more appointments are proposed to be created in co-operative departments two of Assistant Registrars, one of Deputy Registrar, and one appointment of a Assistant Agricultural Engineer for the well-being section.—A. P.

RUBBER PRICES ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Washington.—On the resumption of the proceedings of the Rubber Committee of the House of Representatives inquiring into the price of rubber, Mr. A. L. Viles, the General Manager of the Rubber Association of America, claimed that the Stevenson plan was fundamentally unsound, and was largely responsible for the advance in prices. He said the possibility of development of the production of rubber in Brazil, Mexico and the Philippines offered a degree of potential relief, but that was an insufficient off-set against the restrictions on new planting in British possessions.

Mr. Black, a member of the House of Representatives, assailed Mr. Hoover's activities which he described as propaganda for rubber interests. He said: "Here are those expanding tyre Companies just about to inflate prices setting the faithful Mr. Hoover on the British lion. They want an alibi to gouge the public, and so they bark at the East India rubber planter." Mr. Black asserted that the price of crude rubber was not connected with the increase in tyre prices. "Our Committee will cry thief at the British while our business leaders pilfer undisturbed."—Reuter's Special.

INCREASE IN PRICES OF MOTOR CYCLES.

LONDON, Jan 7.

As a result of "continuous increases in the price of rubber" the British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers and Traders' Union, Ltd. of Coventry announce that from 15th January prices of motor-cycles and side-cars will be advanced by ten and five shillings, respectively, covering the average advance in tyres.—Reuter's Special.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Darwin, is also first and foremost in commerce and industry, and can boast equally of her Leverhulmes and Inchcapes. Although a life-long votary of Science and latterly a fanatical exponent of khaddar, as the "Englishman" was pleased to characterise me some time ago; it has been my lot to play my humble part in the industrial progress of Bengal. As some of you may know, over and above the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works which I look upon as my own pet offspring, I am connected with seven or more of her industrial enterprises. All the same Science claims me as her own. I would not exchange my pupils like Saha and my own humble work in Science for all the wealth of your Croesuses like the Tatas, the Sassoons, the Thakerseys and the Currimbhoys. You ask me about khaddar which undoubtedly divides my allegiance with the laboratory. But you see it is 4 o'clock and I am every moment expecting the great apostle and zealous supporters of the movement. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who is now to take me to the Khadi Bhandar and thence to the Congress House for this evening's lecture on khaddar, I shall there open out my heart on khaddar for I strongly feel that khaddar can appreciably solve the bread problem of our starved and semi-starved millions.

CULTURE AND COMMERCE

WANTED A HAPPY BLEND

INTERVIEW WITH DR. ROY.

Dr. P. C. Roy, who is now in Bombay in connection with the Science Congress has had a very busy time as is inevitable in the case of a distinguished but rare visitor to a big city. He was pleased, however, to grant an interview to our representative yesterday regarding his impressions of Bombay and Calcutta. In the course of the interview he said:—

The first thing that strikes me about Bombay is that everybody here seems to be over-busy. The current of life moves fast and one is ever anxious either to catch the next train or drive a taxi as fast as possible to take one's appointed place at the appointed hour in the ceaseless mill of business. We in Bengal take things more easy. We have two Calcuttas. One is occupied by business men and propertied men, Europeans, Marwarees, Parsees, Armenians, Jews, the "Delhiwallas" and the Borahs of Bombay. And the other is the Calcutta of Bengal proper.

ELBOWED OUT.

I do not regret the immigration, but I do regret that in the competition we Bengalees have allowed ourselves to be elbowed out of every sphere of commerce and industry. There is the cry of Behar for the Beharees, the Punjab for the Punjabees, Madras for the Madrasees, and so on. But Bengal is for everybody. In fact, in this respect we seem to be philanthropists. We have kept our door open to everyone and say in effect, "All ye who want to make money, come unto us." Ah, the tragedy of it! We have ourselves become a nation of ill-paid clerks and worst-paid schoolmasters. Even the Chinaman has been elbowing out the Bengalee shoemakers and carpenters, thanks to our modern "refined" tastes and fashions.

A RAY OF HOPE.

Yet, there is a ray in the dark cloud. The Bengalee intellect is as bright as ever. With sufficient efforts and encouragement it may yet be directed into various fruitful channels. There are no less than forty delegates to the Science Congress this year from Bengal alone—I think a very respectable number. To me—if your readers would pardon a personal note—it was especially gratifying that several Sections of the Science Department are presided over by my own past pupils, many of whom have earned a European reputation. As I listened this morning to the splendid address in the Mathematical and Physical Section by Prof. Meghanath Saha, I was thrilled with emotion not unmixed with a tinge of pardonable pride. The masterly manner in which he did justice to his subject—the Constitution of Heavenly Bodies—would have done credit to the greatest scientist of Europe or America. Dr. Saha's own contributions to Astronomical Physics are unique—in fact, *Saha's Equation* is as indispensable to astronomers and physicists as the telephone and the motor tractor are to the businessman. But triumph like these are most inadequately accompanied by achievements in industry and commerce.

THE OTHER EXTREME.

While Bengal has in her pursuit of culture sadly neglected business, Bombay seems to have gone to the other extreme. Bombay, I am grieved to observe, is busy money-making, in the devoted worship at the altar of Mammon. There does not seem to be much light for our young men to think of the cultivation of Literature and Science. And what Science there is in this city seems to be embodied in huge palatial buildings. As remarked by an English educationist the other day, Higher education here seems to be synonymous with P.W.D. estimates. I do not know what a mint of money the College of Science has cost. Some say it is 30 lakhs: it may well be more. We in Bengal, in our College of Science which owes its existence to the munificent gifts of Sir Tarak Nath Palit and Sir Rash Behari Ghose amounting in all to 30 lakhs, have spent only three lakhs on buildings. A substantial part is devoted to the equipment of the college. And after making provision for Chairs in Chemistry and Physics, ample funds are reserved for research scholars and travelling Fellows. The "brick and mortar" policy pursued in Bombay robs the students of the more important facilities urgently needed by them. But what is infinitely worse to the students is the passion prevalent in the well-to-do section of the city, the passion to plunge headlong into all kinds of luxuries which modern materialism values and supplies. Such a passion, if it infects students, will incapacitate them from steadyfastly pursuing knowledge, "shunning delights and living laborious days."

A GOLDEN MEAN.

I have said that Calcutta and Bombay have gone to opposite extremes. Both these should be avoided. Why should there not be a Golden mean? For 20 years or so I have been crying over the bread problem in Bengal and the pitiable condition of Bengalee graduates. A.B.A. or B.Sc. or even an M.A. or M.Sc. draws on an average only a miserable pittance of Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 a month, some people accuse me of teaching Bengalees to be Marwarees. But why should there be a conflict at all between business capacity and intellectual progress? England, the blest land of Shakespeare and Milton, of Faraday and

(Continued in column 5.)

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I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine.....

I trust those suffering from the troublesome effects of the disease even from childhood should give the medicine a fair trial and thus secure the boon and blessings of life.

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THE LATE Prof. E. G. BROWNE

A TRUE FRIEND OF THE EAST.

BY G. K. N.

England is poorer, and the British Empire left courser, by the death of Professor Edward Granville Browne, an Englishman saturated with the courteous spirit and that hitherto unfathomed glory that was Iran. In these columns we have often refuted the vulgar legend that orientalism flourishes only outside the British Isles. The works of Professor Browne are a massive testimony to the contrary. Not to know him was to be unknown in the letters of the Islamic East. When Dr. Browne applied for the Cambridge Chair after having qualified as a medical practitioner, he had for his competitor our Lala Harkishen Lal of Punjab. How far the destiny of the finances and economic development of the Punjab would have been affected, or rather remained unaffected, if the Indian had got the better of the English scholar is an interesting speculation It leads us to the sad reflection, how some of the Hindus of India, and especially of the North and the Punjab, who have contributed so much to the literature and lexicon of Persia in the past, to-day allow themselves to be impelled by an evil genius, attempting to uproot the Persian and Arabic constituents of the Hindustani speech of the people. The vicious communalist urge is similar to that of the insane attempts of certain ultra-patriotic Persians and Parsis who would extirpate the Arabic words, naturalised for a thousand years, in the Persian tongue. These cranks will emerge triumphant only when, for example, Englishmen succeed in preserving the world-wide utility of their idiom after having weeded out" the French "excrescence" in it.

His Work.

The works of Professor Browne earned him a reputation which placed him easily at the head of his contemporaries in the world. England has happily still her Margoliouth and Nicholson and Wilson. They have rendered no less service to the Islamic literatures of Arabia, Turkey and Persia than Rosenberg or Huart, Brockelmann or Brandt. In one respect only, Christensen of Denmark went deeper—the dialects of Persia. Professor Browne unlocked the Persian treasures in his "Literary History of Persia"—a standard work unexcelled. His later volumes have the sustained appreciation of 'native' scholars. The compliments he has paid to the late Maulana Shibli Noamani, whom he has so largely followed in his evaluation and interpretation of some of the more famous minstrel-philosophers like Hafiz and Jalaludin Rumi shows, by contrast, the neglect in which, we Indians, are pleased to let almost die, some of the works of our men steeped in Persian refinements. Professor Browne's signal distinction lay in his discovery of the national spirit of Persia expressing itself in Arabic. Objection was taken to his treatment of such a number of Arabic authors in his classic work on Persia He fully vindicated his philosophic view. Can we in an estimate of Indian politics afford to neglect the works of Dadabhai Nowroji and Surendranath Bannerjea, because the language employed by them was not their mother tongue but the speech of the alien rulers? Soon after the fall of the Sasanians, Persia adopted not only the religion, but the upper and middle classes profited by the advantages derived from the tongue of the rulers which was Arabic. Professor Browne instances as a perfect gem the "Yatimatud-Dahr," proving the extent to which the Arabic language was cultivated throughout Persia even as far as Khorasan. "If we are entitled to look for the Celtic genius in the poems of Moore, Yeats or Lewis Morris, surely, we may expect to discover some characteristics of the Persian mind in poets, who though Arabic in speech (at least for literary purposes) were Iranian by race."

He pointed to other anthologies, also in Arabic, in which we are struck not only by the very large number of natives of Persia who appear as the authors of Arabic verse, but by the essentially Zoroastrian names or titles of many of them, like Mah-afzud, Mahyar son of Marzuya, Khusraw, Firuz, Parnah Khusraw, Darustaya. The genius and capacity of Professor Browne can be measured by the fact that twenty-four years have elapsed since he discovered the mine without any one forthcoming further to work the difficult quarry. Some of the specific Zoroastrian terms employed here have been mangled by copyists beyond recognition even by us Parsis. Persian culture was depeloped by men who are known as Zullisanayan. They used both Arabic and Persian with equal natural ease, equal facile dexterity. I am satisfied that as the imbecile prejudice against non-Iranian element in Persian culture dies out, giving place to a broader outlook, Professor Browne's method will be increasingly appreciated and adopted. It is in Arabic verse, as Professor Margoliouth demonstrated in his last lecture before the "Persia Society," that the civilizing agency of Iran has been eulogised by the astonished nomads of primitive Arabia.

It is sometime now since I heard last from the master who had been ailing. He has a long list of publications to his credit. They are now the common property of the enlightened world which acknowledges the humanizing heritage of Iran. I have space enough only to refer to his "Arabian Medicine." It is again really speaking a treatise on Persian Medical Science. He has here noticed certain Persian manuals rivalling if not exceeding in scope and size the "Kanun" of Avicenna. And they still remain unpublished.

A Great Void.

Professor Browne who visited foreign lands, including Persia, in order to learn their poets, has written much including the "New History of Mirza Ali the Bab" on the Babais. Among them he had many friends and more admirers. One such died only a few weeks ago, the genial host of all Indian visitors to Shiraz, Mirza Mahummad Baqer Khan. Throughout the Islamic East, Professor Browne's name stood higher than any known Western authority. He was constantly referred to on all questions connected with Persia. From the dawn of published Persian history to the latest periodical of Teheran, nothing written in Persian or Arabic about Persia was unknown to him. The rival compilations by Russians, who are keenly interested in the modern press of Persia as well as the Bahai movement, so far as I know have little more to give to the Western world. Now that Browne is gone, it would be a grave error to judge English Orientalia by the parochial pedantry of a Dewhurst. England boasts of many representative men like Sir Dennison Ross and Professor H. C. Wilson. And yet though they have a deserved reputation for high scholarship, the void created by Browne, a true household word in countries influenced by Iranian culture, will be hard to fill. He was familiar with Persia to-day and her living poets as well as he knew those who will never die. It was first from his work that I made acquaintance of the patriotic Pur Daud, whose literary accomplishments are now being utilised by the Parsis of India.

I can conceive of no more sincerely justifiable tribute to the memory of the renowned English linjuist and friend of the inoffensive East than the grateful remembrance to-day of the warm support he lent to our "Iran League."

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KAKORI DACOITY CASE.

"COWARD'S" STORY.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 8.

Syed Ainuddin, Special Magistrate, Lucknow, resumed to-day recording of evidence of Indubhushan Mitra, second approver in the Kakori conspiracy case.

In continuation of his statement Indu said Ramprasad (accused) used to give him the "Pravartak" to read. "Pravartak" contained history of the old revolutionaries, such as Rashbehari Bose and others. Witness got excited by reading all such matter and wanted to join the revolutionary movement Witness approached Ramprasad who advised witness to continue his studies. Later, one day, Ramprasad came to witness and told him that some letters meant for him (Ramprasad) would come to witness's address. Ramprasad further told witness that letters mean, for him (Ramprasad) would have two lines under the word "Shahjehanpura" Witness was asked to make over all such letters to Ramprasad without reading them. Witness came to know of the aims and objects of the Revolutionary Society from Ramprasad and by reading its rules and regulations. Recruitment to the society was to be made from members of social, athletic and religious clubs and from school and college boys. As for funds they should be raised by subscriptions and by committing dacoities. Funds were needed for propaganda and for purchase of arms. Witness received about 20 letters for Ramprasad by post from the middle of December 1924 till the time of his arrest. Those letters used to come to witness from Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta and Meerut. Witness handed over all those letters to Ramprasad. The letters came to witness to his school address. Witness read about three letters mean for Ramprasad, because the sign on covers of these letters was wanting. Witness had read all those three letters. The first of them was from Allahabad and was signed "Pratul" who asked Ramprasad in that letter to bring a book. It was also mentioned in the letter that "Kalibabu" had gone to Gorakhpur. The second letter was from Lucknow in which the writer said that on demand of "Kalibabu" he (writer) had given 548 to him. It was also written that "Kalibabu" had gone to Benares. The third letter was from Patiala. Its sender said in it that he was ill and that he had selected some able men who should be inspected by Ramprasad by personal visit The third letter arrived after the train dacoity. Witness opened two more letters meant for Ramprasad after the latter had been arrested. The name of the sender of one of them was "Bir Kishore." Two letters contained some curious names such as "Quicksilver", "Nawaba" and "Kalibabu." Knowing Ramprasad was under arrest witness wanted to take those two letters to Ashfaq. Ashfaq was absconding, so the letters were torn and burnt. Witness was present when Ramprasad was arrested and his house searched. Witness knew Ramprasad's handwriting. Witness was shown a letter signed by a "Rudra" and addressed to Ramnath Pande of Benares. Witness said it was in the handwriting of Ramprasad. Witness had seen that letter when Ramprasad's house was being searched and had read it behind the back of Inspector Parbhudayal, who was searching the house and had seized the letter. In the letter there was a mention of some revolutionary books. On reading it witness thought the addresse Ramnath Pandey was member of the Society. So he (witness) committed the address to memory with the intention of warning the Benares man and informing him of Ramprasad's arrest. Witness hurried home and wrote a letter. Witness identified the letter produced in court. Witness had gone to Ashfaq on 26th September, the day Ramprasad was arrested. Asked by Ashfaq witness had told him that all men of the Society, namely, Ramprasad, Hargovind and Banarsilal had been arrested. Ashfaq said he had been saved because he had been previously warned of his impending arrest.

WANTED INFORMATION.

Continuing his evidence, Indu said that Ashfaq had admitted to him that the Kakori train dacoity was work of the revolutionaries. Ashfaq warned witness that there was every likelihood of his (witness's) being arrested too. Ashfaq asked witness to send a telegram to the leader about the arrests of Ramprasad and others in order to warn other members of the Society about police activities. Witness did not send the telegram but it was sent by Babu Bhagwati Sahai Bedar, Swarajist M.L.C. One aim of the Society was to collect arms. Witness knew Ashfaq had a gun and he had heard from Ramprasad that Premkishen (accused) had Mausar pistol. Ramprasad had an air rifle with which he used to practise shooting at targets. Witness was a member of the revolutionary society. Besides himself and Ramprasad in Shahjehanpur there were Roushan Singh, Ashfaqullah, Premkishen Khanna and Hargovind who were all members of the Society At Ramprasad's request witness tried to start a club by the name of "Pratap Dal" at Shahjehanpur. The real object of that club was to make selections from it for membership of the revolutionary society. Witness knew Ram Dularey (accused). In addition to his work as letter carrier to Ramprasad, witness had to do some other work too. Witness was asked by Ramprasad to collect information on the following heads (1) number of policemen in Shahjehanpur, (2) number of C.I.D. officers. (3) number of troops in Shahjehanpur, (4) map of the city, (5) the number of ordinary and railway bridges, (6) names of rivers, (7) any forests near by and (8) names of rich men. Information was wanted under some other heads as well, but before witness could collect any information under any head he was arrested. Ramprasad had once asked witness to distribute white leaflets entitled "The Revolutionary," but the witness refused to do so. Witness first came to know of the Kakori dacoity by rumour in his school. About a week before the dacoity witness had seen some outsiders with Ramprasad. One of them was a Bengali of dark complexion, well-built with rather big front teeth. That man spoke to witness in Bengali. These outsiders disappeared suddenly. Along three days before the dacoity Ramprasad also was not to be found at his house where witness went regularly to give letters. Witness met Ramprasad about a week after the dacoity. Witness enquired of Ramprasad if the train dacoity was the work of his (Ramprasad's) gang. Ramprasad scolded witness and told him it was not so. During the period in which witness became familiar with Ramprasad the latter used to leave Shahjehanpur frequently. Witness knew it because he was a constant visitor to Ramprasad's house.

THE NICKNAMES.

Replying to Pandit Jagat Narain witness said he had made a confession to the Special Magistrate after his arrest. Among the accused present in court witness identified Ramprasad, Raushan Singh, Hargovind, Premkishen, Khanna, and Ramdularey. Ramprasad's society name was "Rudra". Ashfaqullah was known as "Krishna," witness himself was nicknamed "Coward" by Ramprasad. Ramprasad had told witness that Sachindranath Sanyal (accused) was his (Ramprasad's) "Guru."

This brought to conclusion Indubhusan Mitra's evidence. He will be cross-examined to-morrow.—A. P. Special Service.

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PLEA BY MADRAS M. L. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

The Skeen Committee met again to-day after the Christmas holidays. All members were present except Sir Abdul Qayum, Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal Nehru. Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju M.L.C., leader of the United Nationalist Party in the Madras Legislative Council was the first witness examined. His evidence was in the main a plea for the establishment of military institutions in each province on the model of Dehra Dun provided students turned out of them are given preference in selection to police, forest etc., in case they were not sent up for Sandhurst

Captain Rana Jodh Jhung suggested division of the army on the communal basis, each regiment to be under the command of an officer of its own community. Indian members of the Committee heckled the witness on this point but witness maintained that things would run more smoothly and efficiently under his scheme.

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MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF NEW CHAIRMAN.

A meeting of the Municipal Schools Committee was held on Friday, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla presiding.

The first item on the agenda was the appointment of a Chairman for the ensuing year.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved the appointment of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim to the chair, who he said was the Chairman of the Schools Committee before the "democratic" Corporation came into being.

Miss Engineer seconded the proposition, and after a few other members had spoken in support it was agreed to.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim then took his seat as the Chairman. He said his election at a time when the compulsory education scheme was being put into force meant much work and it was not likely to prove a bed of roses.

Mr. R. S. Asavale then moved a vote of thanks to the retiring Chairman. He said Mr. Motiwalla had put in a great deal of honest, hard work on the Committee

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker seconding paid his tribute to Mr. Motiwalla's labours on the Schools Committee and said only a partyman could realise how difficult it was to be independent in the circumstances. He had done his work most conscientiously and at great self-sacrifice. He had systematised the work of the Committee, and had discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of all.

After some other members had spoken in equally eulogistic terms the vote of thanks was unanimously adopted.

RETIRING PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Mr. Motiwalla replying said he was able to discharge his duties fairly well and he was thankful to the Committee for the appreciation of his work as Chairman. The work he had done during the last 13 months had affected his health much. He had his own limitations and if he had failed to come upto their expectations he apologised to the Committee. During his chairmanship the Boyscouts movement had gone on well and they were going to inaugurate the Girl Guides movement shortly. They were also going to give visual instruction and he was glad that the disputes about the Gujarati teachers was amicably settled. The retrenchment policy was being continued without touching the efficiency of the schools. He thanked the staff for their co-operation.

The Chairman said he wanted to remove one misunderstanding which was created by the President putting too favourable construction on the Government letter. The letter merely said that the Committee should reconsider their letter to Government: it said that the Government would give the Committee half the expenditure provided that 100 per cent. of money came out of Bombay city. Government's letter in fact said that they would give the additional stamp duty which was to be applied to the Bombay city and the Corporation's view was that Government should undertake to give half the expenditure out of the Provincial revenue. The letter merely said: tax yourself and take the money, and take all the 100 per cent. from the Bombay city. That was not a satisfactory reply from the Government, he said.

PROTEST AGAINST MARRIAGE REGISTRATION

POONA, Jan. 7.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona was held last night under the auspices of Maharashtra Branch of Hindu Sabha under the presidency of Mr. Potdar, pleader. Resolutions protesting against Mr. Nurmohamed's Bill for the registration of marriages by the local boards introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council in its last session as unnecessary, harmful to Hindu interests, and wounding the religious feelings of Hindus with regard to marriages, were unanimously adopted.—A. P.

ANOTHER SWARAJIST RESIGNS

POONA, Jan. 7.

Mr. K. G. Lohokara, M.L.A., Poona, has sent in the resignation of his membership of the Swarajya Party in the Legislative Assembly as he disapproves the programme for the next session as passed by the General Council of the Swaraj Party at Cawnpore.—A. P.

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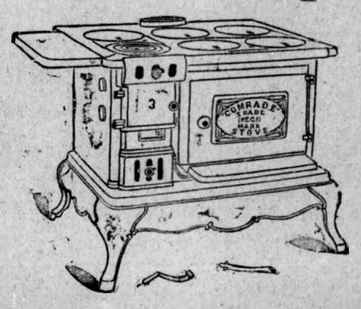

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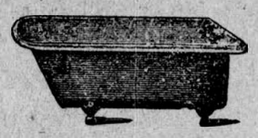

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ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

Shambhare Lal, Accountant of the Police Office, Allahabad, has been sentenced to an aggregate of four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 for embezzling over Rs. 4,000, most of which was money sent by the Allahabad Bank for distribution as rewards to the people of the Criminal Investigation Department in recognition of their services in discovering culprits in the Allahabad Bank Embezzlement Case.—A. P.

THE PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

At the first meeting of the forthcoming session of the Punjab Legislative Council, Rai Sahib Chaudhri Chotu Ram, Minister for Agriculture, will introduce the Punjab Primary Education (Enforcement) Bill, and move for its consideration and passage on the same day. The Bill intends to legalise the application of provisions of Part II of the Punjab Primary Education Act of 1919. The fact that the Punjab Primary Education Act of 1919 required a notification by the Local Government for its enforcement has been overlooked. Meanwhile the provisions of Part Two of the Act have been applied to the various local areas by the direction of the local Government in accordance with the provisions of section three of the Act. This Bill is necessary to legalise the present situation.

The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill will also be introduced on the same date by Sir John Maynard.—A. P.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MR. MAITRA'S CAMPAIGN

A public meeting of the voters of the Bhuleshwar (C) Ward was held on the evening of January 5, at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, under the presidency of Acharya P. C. Ray. The bulk of the audience was composed of Bengalis.

Mr. J. C. Maitra, a Bengali candidate in the coming Municipal Elections addressed the meeting.

Acharya Ray said that as Mr. Maitra was a "naturalised Bombay citizen" he might very well claim a seat in the Bombay Corporation and Dr. Ray strongly appealed to the voters to give at least one vote each if not all the six to Mr. Maitra. Maitra.

Mr. B. Das, M. L. A., Mr. Khanna and Mr. P. N. Guha also spoke and appealed to the voters to support Mr. Maitra by getting him returned to the Corporation.

Mr. Maitra said that if he were elected he would support the Nationalist Party through and through and try to persuade the Corporation to open Parks for women and Play-grounds for children in every Ward of the city and would work for the middle and poorer classes because he knew their needs and difficulties.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Jan. 7.

The Kashmir disturbance caused widespread rain in the east and north Punjab, and north-west of the United Provinces with local falls in Kashmir. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the south-west of the Bay, and scattered rainfall has occurred in the Peninsula.

Chief amounts are:—Meerut, Hissar, Ambala, Jagdalpur and Negapatam half an inch, Mysore, Mussooree, Simla one, and Murree a half.

Forecast.—Decrease in Punjab and United Provinces and increase in South-east Madras.

Summary of forecast of the winter rainfall and snowfall of North-west India:—
The winter precipitation (rain and snow) in north-west India is likely to be normal.—A. P.

SIMLA, Jan. 8.

The western disturbance has caused local rain in the United Provinces and is passing away eastwards. Rain has also fallen locally in the Central Provinces and Mysore and at a few stations in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and south Madras. Weather continues slightly unsettled in the south-west of the Bay.

Chief amounts are:—Mainpuri half an inch, Akola three-quarters, Chanda one, Bangalore a half, Trivandrum three-quarters, Negapatam and Tinnevelly one and half.

Forecast:—Increase in east Central Provinces and Hyderabad.—A. P.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

RESOLUTIONS ADMITTED BY PRESIDENT.

DELHI, Jan. 7.

A list of over forty non-official resolutions admitted by the President of the Legislative Assembly but subject to disallowance by the Governor-General have been issued by the Legislative Department. Several motions relate to Army matters.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer will urge the postponement of all further Indianisation till the eight unit scheme is fully carried out and meanwhile want that his 1921 resolution should be accepted by the Government of India and be given effect to so that there will be a liberal increase in the number of King's Commission and admission of Indians as commissioned officers in all branches of the Army.

Raja Raghunandan Prasad and a few other members suggest that steps be taken for the establishment of nautical schools and for military drill and rifle practice in all Government schools and colleges.

SIR H. GOUR WANTS LAW COMMISSION.

Sir Hari Singh Gour wants a law Commission to consolidate and revise old acts such as Contract and Transfer of Property Acts as well as a Privy Council to advise Government on matters not under the cognizance of the Indian Legislature. Sir Hari Singh will further plead for the institution of a criminal court to dispose of appeals against all final sentences of death.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh wants a legislation for the abolition of infliction of capital punishment in India.

Mr. Kumar Shankar Ray will urge that any bill passed three times by the Assembly should be placed in a joint session of both the Houses and the Bill in the form as it finally emerges should be referred for His Majesty's assent.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer wants that immediate effect should be given to the territorial forces committee recommendations. He will also raise the question of unemployment among the educated classes.—A. P.

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ALIGARH ADDRESS.

TEXT OF SIR A. RAHIM'S LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Janv. 7.

Sir Abdur Rahim has addressed the following letter to the "Statesman":—

"With reference to your leading article of January 1 on my address at Aligarh, will you permit me to say that some of your observations have caused me considerable surprise. My speech was a long one, and it is possible that you did not find time to read the whole of it with care. I tried more than once in the course of my speech to make it absolutely clear that nothing was further from my thought than to direct an attack on the Hindu community or its leaders generally. My protest was, in the first place, directed against certain activities of the Suddhi Sangathan and Mahasabha movements, and you yourself admit that, to use your own language, "there has been deep resentment among the Mussalman community at the effort of Hindu organisation to convert millions of the Mohammedan faith". Don't you think that this being the state of things, I was doing a real service to the country by giving unambiguous expression to the Mohammedan feeling so as to bring the whole matter under the light of public discussion instead of letting the situation go on degenerating into a widespread communal conflagration. The Muslim League had passed a resolution of protest in 1921 and repeated it at the present session. As the President of the All-India Muslim League I could not confine myself to happenings in Bengal.

My next protest was aimed at an agitation which if successful would result in depriving the Mussalmans of adequate and effective representation in the Legislatures and the administration, and thus render them politically helpless and impotent. Do you not think that I was right in narrating the facts which would bring home this danger to my community, and in pointing out to them how they could best defend their political rights? You are unfair to me when you say that you see "a sword scarcely concealed within the leaves of the olive branch which I have held out to my Hindu opponents". Far from holding out any threat, I have emphatically insisted that in spite of past failures we should persist in our effort to promote the cause of unity and good-will among the two communities as the most serious item in our daily task. And I am not in the habit of saying anything and not meaning it nor is anything decent achieved by a policy of camouflage when one's intentions are honest. You also do me gross injustice when you say that "I have blown into flame the hot embers of Hindu-Muslim fires". Do you, Mr. Editor, really think that "the Hindu-Muslim fires" have subsided into embers though still hot. If so, I am afraid, you are very imperfectly acquainted with the facts. As an Indian, I not only know more about the matter than an outsider possibly can, but feel much too keenly the tragedy of the situation. To indulge in a light-hearted gloss the bona fides of my intention should not at least be open to question by any one. Do you think that an Indian Muslim or Hindu can see any political gain in saying or doing anything which he believes to be likely to widen that breach between the two communities? If I have delineated the true facts of the relations between the two communities it was not with the object of suggesting that no political advance was possible, but to indicate the direction in which such advance ought to take place.

I may mention in conclusion that my speech generally received the warm approval of 6 to 7,000 Muslims gathered from different parts of the country with the exception of Mr. Shaukat Ali and their half a dozen followers whose one political idea seemed to be that the Muslims should along with the extremists among the Hindus present an united front to the British whatever may be the cost to themselves or to the country.—Yours, etc. Abdur Rahim."

"STATESMAN'S" REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Replying to the letter or Sir Abdur Rahim the "Statesman" says:—"We have no desire to shirk an answer. Sir Abdur Rahim may accuse us of an inferior knowledge of Indian conditions to that which he himself possesses, but we do not believe that the tension between the two communities at the present time is so much greater than usual as to warrant a provocative speech. At the date of the speech at Aligarh the situation differed in no discernible respect from what it has been for some years. It has certainly not been bettered by that utterance and if the speech has increased the tension it was not a service to the community. It may become such if the final result is to convince both the Muslims and Hindus that the antagonism of the two communities is so serious that a way to end it must be found. As a beginning to friendly negotiations, however, Sir Abdur Rahim's address has scarcely that note of cordiality that may be expected to induce the Hindu leaders to beg for a conference that will lead to an enduring pact, particularly as Sir Abdur Rahim makes it plain that the only pact that would be accepted is one that would give the smaller Mohammedan population an equal voice with the Hindus in the Government of the country."

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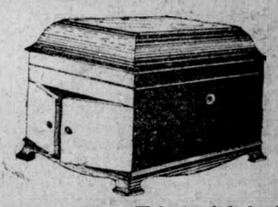

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NAVASARI NOTES

GAEKWAD JUBILE CELELBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVASARI, Jan. 6.

A postal defalcation case has just been decided by the Sessions Judge of Navasari. Mathurbhai Somabhai Patel a primary school teacher of Orna, who was also the Branch Postmaster of his village was charged for the loss of a registered article containing Rs. 500. The accused was originally tried in the Taluka Court at Kathor and was committed for a sessions trial at Navasari. He was accordingly tried here. The jury gave a verdict in favour of the accused, but the Court differed and convicted him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, and undergo one day's simple imprisonment.

Busy Week at Navasari:—The Christmas week was very busy and lively time here, specially for the Parsi community. The new fire Temple which was opened on 24th ultimo attracted thousands of visitors from outside, and many side activities were organised to coincide with their stay here. An important one among these was the sports gathering jointly conducted by the Physical Culture League and the 39th Boys Scouts Troop from Bombay. Dasturji Kaikobad Meherji Rana was requested to take the chair. Many extraordinary events were gone through, not the least attractive of which was the work of the athlete, Jehangir Baria, who made a challenge and promised to forfeit Rs. 100 if any among the audience would equal him in his feats of strength. Some very interesting speeches also were made appropriate to the occasion.

Jubilee Celebration.—Another meeting held during the same week was equally well-attended, and was presided over by the same gentleman. Its object was to congratulate His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao Gaikwar and to take proper steps to perpetuate the memery of the Golden Jubilee of His reign. Two resolutions were passed, one to congratulate His Highness and appreciate the many good qualities of his reign, and to present him with an address on behalf of the Parsi Community, and another to appoint a committee to carry out the provisions of the first resolution and make the necessary arrangements. Those who were present started a subscription list and over Rs. 10,000 have been subscribed already. An equal amount is further expected and the total thus collected will be applied to some educational purpose in such manner as may be decided in due course.

SCHOOL BOY BITTEN BY STRAY DOG

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANDRA, Jan. 6.

Recently a school-boy by the name of Polly Pereira residing near the Mount Carmel Church was bitten, while walking down the Bunder road, Colliwada. From a description of the behaviour of the dog at the time of the bite it is believed it was a mad dog. People living at Chapel Road, Bunder Road and specially those residing around St. Sebastian and St. Aloysius Schools complain of large numbers of suspicious looking dogs being allowed to stray about in the streets such dogs as it would be advisable to destroy.

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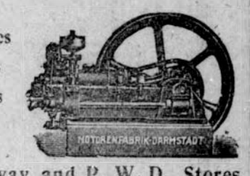

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"CONGRESS"
The Premier Nationalist Telugu Weekly.
Published by the
GOUTAMI SATYAGRAHA ASHRAM,
Seetanagaram, (via) Kovvur, M. S. M. Ry.
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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA and edited by SYEDABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.